OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 45 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

JAPANESE EFFORTS TO DISLODGE CHINESE FAIL

Battle Front Extends To Settlement Boundary

CHINA PREPARED TO CONTINUE WAR FOR A YEAR

1-30 p.m. LONDON, Feb. 22.

Shanghai.—The battle line was extended to the rear of the International Settlement boundaries when the Japanese attack through Chapei began. The Chinese replied to the terriffic Japanese aerial bombardment with machine guns and also maintained a heavy fire on Japanese lines.

TERRIFIC AERIAL BOMBARDMENT

Many Chinese casualties are pouring into the International Settlement. The Japanse planes are also dropping pamphlets in Chapei announcing that they are not fighting the civilians, but only the Chinese Nineteenth Army, in order to protect the Japanese and foreign lives and property in the International Settlement.

JAPS BOMB VILLAGE

Five Japanese bombers, regardless of barrage of anti-aircraft shells, systematically bombed Kiangwan village for several hours. The bombardment was followed by an advance of the Japanese infantry, covered by artillery barrage. They were greeted with vigorous machine gun fire from the Chinese position, which are still held.—Reuter.

The American infantry strengthening barbed wires defences of the Settlement along Soochow Creek were fired on by Chinese troops. The Americans immediately took shelter. There were no casualties.

The Chinese Headquarters, in response to complaint, explained that the Americans were wearing blue uniforms similar to those of the Japanese Marines, for whom they were mistaken.

CHINESE TROOPS ADVANCE

The Japanese have been checked at all points of advance and the Chinese have advanced. Chapei and Kiangwan are still in Chinese hands and all Japanese attempts to dislodge them have failed.

It is confirmed that the Japanese are sending reinforcements, probably consisting of two divisions.—Reuter.

4 p.m. LONDON, Feb. 22.

The City appears to be facing another night of excitement. At 9.25 p.m. Chinese artillery began heavy bombardment of the Japanese Headquarters in Hongkew, Japanese consulate on the river front and the Japanese flagship alongside, the Japanese replying with six inch mine throwers.

Tremendous detonations are thundering all over Shanghai. Ruddy glow of conflagration at Chapei is visible for miles and reveals the telling effect of Japanese shells.

According to a Japanese report a Chinese aeroplane was shot down after a thrilling battle this afternoon in Soochow.—Reuter.

CHINESE TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

After a night of fitful firing, the Japanese guns boomed again with the first streaks of dawn, the Chinese replying shell for shell.

Heavy mist and driving rain impeded the Japanese advance on Chapei and Kiangwan but a decisive battle is expected. The Chinese in Woosung have received fresh supplies of ammunition and are likely to take the offensive.—Reuter.

"WAR TO THE BITTER END"

China's Determination

LONDON, Feb. 22.
2 p.m.

Shanghai.—The Chinese Government are preparing for war lasting a year according to the information from authoritative sources here. They are buying quantities of munitions and aeroplanes and importing trench digging machines from Germany.

Government are encouraged by the support of the whole nation and are determined to see the war through to the british end. Reuter.

JAPAN QUESTIONS LEAGUE'S RIGHT TO APPLY ARTICLE 10

LONDON, Feb. 22

Tokio.—The vGalidity of certain actions of the League is questioned in Japan's reply to the League's appeal cabled on February 17. The reply emphasises that the Covenant cannot be applied to China "as constant disorder, civil war and anarchy render it impossible to regard China as the organised State."

The reply asks why the appeal is addressed to Japan only and declares that it is mistake to think that China is anxious to secure a pacific settlewhen while Japan is determined to be provocative.

"UNREASONABLE REQUEST."

The reply considers it an unreasonable request that the Japanese alone should withdraw and maintains that the Chinese, despite lipservice to peace are committing outrages and intolerable acts and are undermining Japanese rights and interests. It is illogical to apply Article Ten in connection with the despatch of Japanese troops to Manchuria and Shanghai on the ground that it infringes the territorial and political independence of China.

The reply maintains that Article Ten is equally applicable to troops of the other Powers. Its application is equivalent to withdrawing the right of self-defence. Finally Japan asks what right has the Council of Twelve to warn Japan against the violation of the Kellogg Pact considering that the Pact is not included in the Covenant.—Reuter.

No Intention Of Leaving League

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tokio.—Japan has no intention of withdrawing from the League of Nations declares Mr. Yoshizawa in a statement to the press. She will give her reply to the League of Nations' last appeal to cease hostilities tomorrow.

JAPANESE ELECTION.

Government are assured of sweeping victory in Sunday's general election.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ELECTION RETURNS

Seiyukai Party Leads

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tokio.—Government's lead in the elections has been accentuated by the latest returns which show the state of parties as follows:—

Seiyukai	..	163
Minseito	..	96
Proletarians	..	3
Independent	..	7

—Reuter.

AIRMAN SCULLY IS DEAD

Mishap On Way To Ceylon

LONDON, Feb. 22

Paris.—Airman Scully has died.—Reuter's Special.

Seiyukai's Success

TOKYO, Feb. 22.

Seiyukhai have secured absolute majority in the general election, winning hitherto 255 out of 466 seats.—Reuter.

CONVICTED OF SEDUCING POLICE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

Among the Congressmen convicted to-day, in Allahabad are half a dozen charged with distributing leaflets purporting to be issued by the Provincial Congress Committee, seducing policemen. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

Processionists Released

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

All those who were arrested yesterday while taking out a procession in observance of "Dharasana Day" were released at night.—A. P.

SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Maurice De Bunsen.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

Marseilles. The Irish airman Scully, who left Ireland for Ceylon, on February 18 has crashed. It is feared he has been fatally injured.—Reuter.

NAGPUR MILL STRIKE SETTLED

Director's Assurance Not To Victimise Leaders

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

The dispute between the operatives and the authorities of the Model Mill terminated to-day. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, the Managing Director has agreed to pay wages for the days when the workers were out of work and not victimise active members of the Union. The workers, relying on Sir Maneckji settling the question of payment of attendance bonus on merits, resumed work this afternoon. A. P.

KEEN EYE ON SHANGHAI

British Officials Busy

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The official quarters in London are keeping a keen eye on Shanghai, although neither invasion of the International Settlement nor the evacuation of the Britishers is considered likely.

It was stated to-day that there is no change in the policy with regard to the issue of licenses for supplying munitions to the combatants. No such licenses have been cancelled in Britain. Firms supplying munitions have to secure certificate from the Board of Trade, who consult the Foreign Office generally. It is believed that Japan is obtaining supplies from various sources but it is presumed, little from Britain.—Reutr.

(Earlier Messages on Page 12.)

NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNALISTS

The article entitled "Can We Afford To Wait?" appearing in Monday's issue was put in during my absence at night. The "Chronicle" stands for joint electorates and shall have no truck with communalists.

L. G. KHARE,
Ag. Editor.

PROPOSED "AT HOME" TO NIZAM AND ITS SEQUEL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

A piquant situation has arisen in the relations between party leaders in the Assembly and their followers.

It appears that party leaders recently met together and wrote to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad if he would agree to be entertained at an 'At Home' by all non-official parties of the Assembly.

The Nizam has acknowledged stating that he had no objection and suggesting 27th instant.

When this evening party leaders conveyed this message to their followers in lobbies, there was regular volley of interrogatories. Some of them were:

MUSLIMS' CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION

Communal Settlement Must Be Arrived At

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

It is understood that when the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference met today the Muslim members made a statement that unless a communal settlement was arrived at they would be unable to take an effective part in the discussion. The Members of the Committee came here for a fortnight's busy work. It remains to be seen what developments will follow.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock in the afternoon.—A. P.

Indian States Committee Visits Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 22.

The Indian States Committee visited Kolhapur as the guests of His Highness the Maharaja from 19th to 22nd February. They discussed with His Highness the Maharaja and Ministers and officials of the Government various subjects affecting the State including the cash contribution of Kolhapur to the British Indian Exchequer, certain territories ceded to the British Government by the State and internal customs, currency and post.—A. P.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS SETTLED ABOUT R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

All India Federation Basis Of Future Discussion

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF ZAFARULLA FAIL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

From further information available of to-day's proceedings of the R. T. C. Consultative Committee two definite facts emerge. Firstly that obstructive tactics of the Muslim group which was led by Mr. Zafarulla did not succeed and secondly that future discussions will proceed only on the basis of All-India Federation with responsibility at the Centre subject, of course, to safeguards.

When Mr. Zafarulla explained Muslim members' view point which by the way not shared by Sir Mirza Ismail. Up rose Mr. M. R. Jayakar who to the surprise of the Muslim group agreed that His Majesty's Government be asked to announce its decision of communal question. This was supported by Dr. Sapru and Dr. Moonje. Though Dr. Moonje was half-hearted in beginning he eventually fell in with the views of the responsivist leaders by withdrawing his own suggestion.

It appears Muslim members were not prepared for this prompt acceptance by Hindu leaders of the demand for declaration by His Majesty's Government on communal issue and so when the challenge thrown by the Muslims was accepted they were outwitted and could not pursue their tactics.

SAPRU'S THREAT.

The next trouble arose when Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan started with his theme of only Provincial Autonomy leaving for future question the responsibility at the centre. Here Sir T. B. Sapru straigntaway threatened that if that was to be the attitude of any section of members then he would pack off to-night and would have nothing to do with the Committe. This attitude of Sir T. B. Sapru which was supported by Mr. Jayakar so completely non-plussed the Muslim section that to a straight question there was no answer from the Muslim section and the Viceroy, after pause, remarked soothingly that that was not the position of the Muslims.

Mr. Zafarullah explained that Provincial Autonomy was only one of the subjects for discussion.

Sir A. Patro got up and declared that while at one time he was a believer in Provincial Autonomy quite apart from responsibility in the Centre he had since changed his views and stood for Provincial Autonomy as well as responsibility at the Centre.

TWO MAIN OBSTACLES REMOVED.

To-day's proceedings have, therefore, removed two main obstacles which stood in the way of frank discussion of the agenda drawn up by the Committee and agreed to by the Premier. On the question His Majesty's Government's decision on the communal problem, it is considered, would like to postpone it as any decision which might not satisfy some section or other would only throw that section on the side of the Congress.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Early Govt. Decision On Communal Question Urged

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference met to-day at the Viceroy's House. On inquiry by His Excellency, it was explained that no communal settlement had been reached, and a number of members, including Mr. Zafarulla Khan, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Joshi expressed the desire that His Majesty's Government should, at as early a date as possible, announce the decision on this question, to be made by His Majesty's Government. This proposition was universally accepted, and His Excellency undertook to convey the views of the Committee to the Prime Minister without delay.

It was further decided to consider the agenda more readily open to discussion pending the settlement of the communal question, and it was generally agreed that such subjects should be taken upon the assumption of the acceptability to the Committee of an All-India Federation with responsibility at the Centre, subjects to safeguards. For the present, it was decided to deal with fundamental rights and desirability of a Supreme Court. J.....

The Committee accepted Sir T. B. Sapru's view, that it was desirable that a statement of fundamental rights should be formulated, preferably in the Constitution, subject to the safeguarding of the internal sovereignty of the States in India. The Committee re-assembles to-morrow. —A. P.

Premier Must Announce Government's Decision

COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND MUSLIM ATTITUDE

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS ON CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Lobby conversations as to what transpired at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the R. T. C. at Viceroy's House throw interesting side-lights.

To begin with, there was an informal meeting last evening at Mr. H. Ghuznavi's residence when Muslim members discussed the attitude they should adopt. It was decided that one of the Muslim members should make a statement defining the attitude of Muslims towards further work of the Committee. Accordingly, Mr. Choudhry Zafarullah-khan of the Punjab was the first to intervene at the early stage of the proceedings.

LET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE THEIR DECISION.

An enquiry by the Viceroy as to whether any progress has been made with regard to his suggestion of informal discussions among members with a view to communal settlement gave Mr. Zafarullah Khan, the opportunity to explain the viewpoint of Muslim section. He said that, unless Muslims knew the position of the Minorities in the constitution, it would be impossible for them to make useful contribution. They adopted here the same attitude which they did in the Federal Structure Committee in the presence of the Premier and British Delegation. And in order to facilitate useful Muslim co-operation in the further proceedings of the Consultative Committee, they desired that His Majesty's Government should at the earliest possible time, come to their own decision and make announcement.

IMMEDIATE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan reiterated his view favouring immediate Provincial Autonomy whether the central picture was filled or not not.

SAPRU TO PACK UP?

On this Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have remarked in effect, "if this view is still to be pressed, and if it happens to be accepted, then I declare that I shall have nothing more to do with the work of this Committee and shall pack up my luggage"

PATRO CHANGES POSITION.

Sir A. P. Patro is said to have changed his position to-day from that he chose on the last occasion. To-day, he talked of provincial autonomy and also responsibility in the Central Government.

Sir T. B. Sapru is reported to have smiled at this change for the better in the attitude of Sir A. P. Patro.

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi supported Mr. Zafarullah whereupon Mr. Jayakar asked "Suppose the Premier makes a declaration that His Majesty's Government will make an announcement. Will that satisfy Muslims

Both Messrs. Zafarullah and Ghaznavi replied "Not until the decision itself is announced".

PREMIER MUST MAKE DECLARATION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi suggested to the Viceroy to convey to the Premier the consensus of opinion that His Majesty's Government should make some sort of declaration.

The Viceroy then asked, if it was his desire that he should convey to the Premier that it was desirable that declaration was made by the Majesty's Government.

LET GOVT. HAVE FACILITIES.

Dr. Moonje said, he was not in a mood to hustle the Premier to make an announcement. He thought, it would be better if all items for discussion in which the question of minority was not involved were considered and all papers placed before the Premier so that His Majesty's Government might be enabled to come to a decision on the communal problem. But Dr. Moonje, withdrew his objection to the Viceroy communicating to the Premier for an announcement when the motion to this latter effect was adopted.

In the mean time, the Committee decided to proceed to discuss Fundamental Rights, Supreme Court, foom of treaties, Oath of Allegiance, extradition, Statutory Railway Board, and excluded areas. The Committee decided to meet this week only in the mornings.

Lothian Committee Comes Prepared

Took Decision For Separate Electorates For Depressed Classes Before Starting

DR. AMBEDKAR'S PROPAGANDA METHODS

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

Propagandda of a very subtle nature has been instituted by Dr. Ambedkar since his return from England to manufacture opinion among the Depressed Classes in favour of separate electorates.

Dr. Ambedkar just before he left for the first session of the Round Table Conference, presiding over a Depressed Classes Conference at Nagpur emphasised that Joint Electorates with reserved seats were in the best interests of his community. In his famous minute of dissent to the Bombay Provincial Simon Committee report also he declared that communal electorates were the greatest evil, responsible for the growth of communal rivalry and tension in India. Joint Electorates alone with reserved seats would serve his community best.

CHANGED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

But the two London trips that he made during 1930 and 1931 as a member of the Round Table Conference and the St. James Palace atmosphere in which he lived changed him beyond recognition. When he returned he came as a champion of separate electorates. He has prepared a set of answers to the questionnaire issued by the Franchise Committee and copies of the same are being circulated among various individual members and mushroom associations of the Depressed Classes community. Space has been left at the beginning of every paragraph to fill up the blanks with the names of the Association, or individuals.

STEREOTYPED REPLIES.

The hundreds of the stereotyped replies to the questionnaire circulated repeat.—

"The ..... (the blank space is to be filled up by the name of the Association) is of opinion that the Depressed Classes cannot secure representation in the general electorates. Much less can they secure representatives of their own choice, even if there was adult suffrage. The reasons are as follows:—

"(a) In every territorial constituency the Depressed Classes are in minority of the population and will be a minority of voters in the electorate much too small to win a seat for themselves.

"(b) Owing to social prejudices no voter of the higher caste will vote for the Depressed Classes candidates.

"(c) On the other hand owing to economic dependence on the higher castes and the religious and social influence of the higher classes voters may be led to vote for a high caste candidates as against a candidate of his own class.

(Continued on page 7.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word,

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you n IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Post Box No 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	...Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	... Rs. 12-8	Rs 15-0
3 Months	... Rs. 6-4	Rs 7-8
1 Month	... Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT TRAVELLING PAID CANVASSERS for Pendharkar Art College, Bhusawal. For particulars apply with one anna stamp.
A R 6716

WANTED—AGENCY MANAGER and ASSISTANT AGENCY MANAGER for the SWADESHI BIMA COMPANY, LTD., Agra: qualified men with experience in insurance work and Office management need only apply. Pay according to qualifications ranging from 300 to 400 and 200 to 300 with annual increment of Rs. 25 and 20 respectively. Applications received upto the 29th of this month will only be considered.
A R6712

POST—SECRETARY for the work of the Chamber of Princes in His Highness' office. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi; will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st March, 1932, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV of ALWAR.
A 4386

POST—A. D. C., salary upto Rs 800/- according to qualifications must have excellent knowledge of English and Hindi and must know games and riding. Kshatriyas will be given preference. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th February, 1932, to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4329

Profession

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Trade Announcement.

TO EARN A DECENT LIVING—We offer unique opportunities to educated and industrious young men on a continuous scale of prospects from a Representative to District Agency, and Organisership. Full particulars from:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Prosperous, Progressive and the largest Life Insurance Company of European Continent. Head Office:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, Delhi
T 4285C

Educational

FORM and SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL, BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muljijetha House, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R6577

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.
CONSTITUTED UNDER ACT NO. VIII OF 1929.

USE SOFT COKE FOR COMFORTABLE, CLEAN & QUICK COOKING.

The advantage in the use of Soft Coke as compared with wood, Charcoal, or Cowdung Cakes has never been fully realised by you. Once you use Soft Coke you will be free from having to keep a constant watch on the fire and also from continuous fanning. Its maintenance of heat for hours and the absence of smoke during cooking has made it popular wherever it has been used. When you cook with Soft Coke you are able to do other work as well. In addition it is much cheaper than either wood or charcoal.

SOFT COKE IS CHEAPER IN USE THAN ANY OTHER WAY OF COOKING.

The advantages of using Soft Coke have been amply proved as will be seen from the following testimonials received:—

Delhi, 8th November, 1931.

The Lady Canvasser of the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to my house to demonstrate the use of a novel and good kind of coal. I have never seen before so cheap and smokeless a coke. It is a mistake that I used Charcoal as a domestic fuel so long. I think that use of this Coke will effect a saving. If you are using Charcoal you should give this coke a trial.

(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Using Soft Coke for fire is very profitable. It is much better than other coal. By using it expenses can be curtailed a good deal. I think every one should burn Soft Coke.

(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni,
Editor, "Hindusthan Times".
Delhi.

For particulars of Soft Coke please write to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
4401

Public Notices.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we are the ONLY INDIAN COMPANY IMPORTING KEROSENE & FUEL OIL IN BULK. Our first consignment per our charter M. V. "ATHEL VISCOUNT" arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant. We have already appointed Selling Agents for many places and only a few places are still open. Our business terms are very moderate as we accept a nominal deposit from the Agents and the payment for all orders is made against R/R. We will also supply our products on F.O.R. terms. We market our products under "MAHATMA GANDHI" & "ISHWAR" brands.

Enquiries may please be addressed as follows:—

BOMBAY ADDRESS:—
Telegrams—"LIBERTY" NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., Post Box No. 94, Guido Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

KARACHI ADDRESS:—
Telegrams—"CELEBRATED" NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., Post Box No. 247, KARACHI.

NOTE—All monies must be remitted in the Company's name at Bombay or Karachi, as our Inspectors now travelling on the lines are not authorised to receive any payments.
4431

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WODEHOUSE ROAD OVER-BRIDGE being under repairs will be closed to heavy vehicular traffic under Section 319 of the Municipal Act until further notice.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 20th February, 1932.
4434

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL
(In Insolvency.)

No. 184 of 1921.
Re. EBRAHIM SOLEMAN SALEJEE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above estate.

Persons claiming to be creditors of the above estate are required to lodge their claims in this Office supported by affidavit and necessary vouchers by the 5th March next after which date no claims received by this office will be considered.

Persons who have already lodged their claims need not file any fresh claim.

A form of proof of debt may be had on application.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
of Calcutta.
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, 17th February, 1932.
4432

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1932, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1931.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. D. D. Romer who retires under Article 88.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under Article 94, and who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th February, 1932.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 25th of February, 1932, to the 9th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N. B.—DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December, 1931, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 10th March, 1932. Intimation of any change in address should be given to the Bank immediately.
4408

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CELEBES MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd February, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
4401

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS 1932.

Lists in accordance with Section 28 (k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended up to date, showing the number of valid votes and the number of rejected votes given to each of the candidates at the Ward Elections on the 11th February, 1932, are now available for inspection by voters of the respective Wards. Copies will be supplied at Re. 1 for each Ward to any candidate of that Ward.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1932.
4435

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAROTTAM JIWATRAM JANI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a widower, having retired from business for last 12 years, residing at Vasai, Idar State out of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

and

JAGANNATH NAROTTAM JANI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of K. L. Mehta & Co., Electricians residing at Bhagatwadi, D. Chawl, Room No. 10, Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine-hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The 16th day of February, 1932.

Messrs. MANUBHAI MANOHAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4436

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY
ONE YEAR FORECAST.

If dissatisfied by false statement of inexpert and robber Joshies, please get your future account wonderfully revealed by me in monthly details. Numerous prominent persons, including Rajas, Maharajas and Chiefs have certified my miraculous predictions. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Price Rs. 2 in English and Rs. 1-4 in Urdu and Hindi. Money refunded if not benefitted.

DY. YOGAI SHIROMONEY,
PT. GULZARI LALL SHARMA,
Jyotish & Occult Scientist,
Ghaziabad.
1330

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her First Talking Picture.
GRACIE FIELDS
IN
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
A Great Stage Star in a Great Picture of Humour, Pathos and Songs.

THE EMPIRE
To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDGAR WALLACE'S
Great Mystery Thriller
"THE RINGER"
featuring
PATRIC CURWEN, CAROL GOODNER
It is impossible not to be thrilled by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS
To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TALKIEDOM'S DIZZIEST FAIR
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
IN
"HOOK LINE AND SINKER"
The Merry Mad Caps on the loose again!

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
*Tamatsu Maru	4646	19 Feb.	29 Feb.
Hakone Maru	11,500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.
Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar.	2 Apr

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Shingo Maru	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Celebes, ,,	22nd ,,	2th Mar.
Shunko ,,	16th Mar.	24th ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th April
Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T.C.C. No. 2110 21/1. Telegrams: "Shosen"

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY LATEST FRENCH MODEL MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING RICH SILK DRESSES, SHOES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 145, Esplanade Road, opp. King's Statue all the stock of rich silk dresses, shoes and furniture, belonging to "Lucile" & Co., Ladies' Dressmakers, such as Chesterfield Suites, Card Tables, writing tables, Show cases, Carved Screen, Steel file, Cupboards, Foot Singer Sewing Machine, Cupboards, Teapoys, Mirrors, E. Irons Hat and Gown Stands, Lamp shades, etc.
Property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

INDO BALM BEST FOR PAINS

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

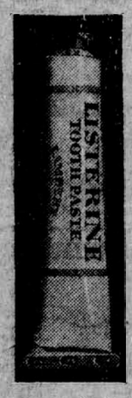
To a LADY.

who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.



Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful...and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
6129A

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
BALIWALLA & HOMI
OPTICIANS
HORNBY R° BOMBAY KALBADEVI R°
DHOBI TALAO PAREL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Does Japan Abide By Peace Pacts?

REJOINDER TO AMERICA ON MANCHURIAN SITUATION

The "New York Times" publishes the summary of and criticism on, Japanese note to Mr. Stimson that would help the reader, in a large measure, in understanding the Sino-Japanese situation which has since assumed war-like aspects:—

The Japanese reply to Secretary of State Stimson's note of Jan. 8, although couched in the most diplomatic language, is a stiffer document than had been anticipated. It was assumed that Japan would acknowledge her adherence to the open door policy and would disclaim any territorial ambitions in Manchuria, but it was not expected that Japan would intimate that conditions in China had changed so much for the worse that the Washington treaties no longer were altogether practically applicable.

The Japanese reply makes the following points:

Japan is aware that the United States is assisting Japan to secure fulfilment of every detail of the Washington treaties and the pact of Paris.

Japan adheres to the open door policy but regrets that conditions in China somewhat minimize the effectiveness of that policy.

Japan has no intention of interfering with the treaty rights of Americans in China, but, as incidents are likely to occur, not the incident but the intent should be considered.

JAPAN'S NOTE.

Japan will adhere to the Washington treaties, but as conditions in China are much worse than they were in 1921-22, consideration must be shown to the practical necessities of the situation.

Replacements in the personnel of the Manchurian Government are due not to Japanese intrigue but to the failure of the Chinese officials to remain at their posts during a critical period.

Japan has no territorial ambitions in Manchuria, but will safeguard life, property and the interests of Japanese subjects.

The note rather places western diplomacy in a quandary. Why, for instance, should Japan assume that the United States is supporting "Japan's efforts to secure full and complete fulfilment in every detail of the treaties of Washington and the Kellogg treaty for the outlawry of war?" It is exactly the supposition that Japan was not adhering to those treaties which has caused excitement among the diplomats at Geneva and Paris and in Washington since Sept. 18. The whole conduct of the League of Nations in the Manchurian affair has been based upon the supposition that Japan was violating three international treaties to force China to abide by treaties between China and Japan.

Yet, in reply to Mr. Stimson, Japan politely thanks him for assisting her, Japan, in maintaining the world peace treaties. Not since Mr. Karakhan's note to Mr. Stimson at the end of the Sino-Russian fracas in 1929 has anything so humorous appeared in diplomatic writings. Unfortunately for the literature of political humour, the Japanese do not say it in a funny way. And what is more, they probably believe that they are quite right. They undoubtedly feel that their whole conduct in Manchuria was designed to maintain world peace and that everybody else was leading them into a world war. It is this essential misconception of purposes which has made the diplomacy over Manchuria during the past four months so sinister. All the parties to the issue have misunderstood each other completely.

BEAU GESTE.

At any rate, this phase of the problem has one wholly satisfactory aspect: Japan acknowledges in principle that it needs to regard seriously American criticism and that it requires the friendship and co-operation of the United States. This is a tremendous step forward in the direction of a solution of the problem, for Japan has at no time heretofore indicated that, as a matter of political reality, the advice, counsel or friendship of any of the Western Powers was appreciated as long as they attacked Japan full force through the League. The wording of the first part of the note may be Oriental, but its tone is unmistakable: Japan wants the friendship of the United States, and to that extent Mr. Stimson's note has been useful, for it gave Japan an opportunity to clarify its own position vis-a-vis this country.

As regards the open door policy, Japan throws the full blame for any infractions upon unsettled conditions in China. That is, if anything has happened or if anything happens in the future to indicate that the open door is only half open or altogether closed, China and not Japan will be at fault. This is not altogether fair, nor must it be allowed to stand.

The open door policy is a statistically provable fact. American trade in China over a period of years, including boom periods and depressions, has established a general average which moves upwards or downwards in a chart in a definite relationship to trade conditions in China as affecting all countries trading there, including Japan. It will be evident very shortly whether the Japanese occupation of Manchuria has resulted in an increase or a decrease in the importation of goods from the United States.

OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Recognizing that all trade was static in Manchuria from September to January, it will be possible in July to analyse the first six months of the year under the new regime and to determine whether American trade is holding up and, if not, why not. The open door is one of the few facts in diplomacy which can be studied accurately and which requires little diplomatic correspondence. The State Department and the Department of Commerce can have all the facts available fairly early in the game.

However, it must be expected that a very large share of all trading in Manchuria will be done by Japanese firms and that even American goods will pass through Japanese firms to Chinese consumers. Judgment then cannot be passed on the effectiveness of the open door policy on the oasis of what business American firms in Manchuria do, but rather on the statistical factor of American export from the United States to Manchuria and the accessibility of Manchurian products for export to the United States.

The strictures on the Washington treaties are most interesting for if conditions in China are worse to-day than they were at the time of the Washington Conference, it is difficult to see quite why the conference was held. For the conference sought to straighten out China. It found a general formula for the reduction of foreign rights in China, for the eventual abolition of extraterritoriality, for the granting of tariff autonomy and for the upliftment of China among the family of nations. Ten years passed since the Washington Conference was held, China has gained tariff autonomy; extraterritoriality has not been abolished; China is not a unified nation; foreign rights have been considerably reduced.

FATE OF COMMISSIONS.

It is really difficult to say whether conditions in China were worse then or now. In 1921 conditions in China were particularly bad. There was in effect no Government that governed outside the wall of Peiping, just as now there is no Government which governs outside of Shanghai and Nanking. Then the masses were articulate in the denunciation of their own Government as the masses are now. Then an anti-Japanese boycott was expending itself in an effort to force Japan out of Shantung, just as now such a boycott is seeking to get Japan out of Manchuria.

When commissions appointed as a result of the Washington Conference met in Peiping to grant China tariff autonomy and to abolish extraterritoriality, they found their work futile and themselves helpless because of constant interruptions by civil war and the constant disappearance of the Chinese delegations to the commissions because of the changes of government, which were sudden, and from the standpoint of the foreigners, catastrophic. Yet, somehow some of the jobs got done and the commissions left China, perhaps sorry that they ever came. The head of the American delegation, Silas Strawn, certainly wasted useful months waiting for China to become stabilized sufficiently to make the work of these commissions fruitful.

A similar experience awaits the commission appointed by the League, which has still to visit Manchuria. Yet it is difficult to agree with the Japanese judgment that conditions are worse to-day. In some parts of China conditions are much better than they were in 1921. In South China particularly, in Canton, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, economic conditions have improved tremendously. In fact, during the past year of depression these places have been prosperous if not actually in the midst of a flourishing boom.

JAPANESE VIEW.

The Japanese as well as most Westerners judge stability in China principally from the standpoint of the character and stability of the Central Government in China, when, as a matter of fact, the Central Government is a gauge of nothing at all in that country. The Chinese people themselves regard all Government as a nuisance, and politics is centred upon the necessity of getting rid of officials rather than on the perfection of the structure of Government. Politics in China is still very personal. The influence of mandarinism is still extant in the country. Yet, while there is confusion in the Central Government, village government is everywhere improving. Better men are Provincial Governors, better men are village magistrates. If the premise is accepted that the future of government in China depends upon a movement upward from the villages to the Central Government, then it is possible to say that the weakening of the central authority is on the whole beneficial to China and is indicative of progress.

Finally, Japan is quite right in the statement that on Sept. 18 the Manchurian officials ran away. Every one of them who was of any importance ran away. If new Chinese assume position of pre-eminence, the absentees have only themselves to blame. The "Young Marshal," Chang Hsueliang, of whom foreigners had made so much, did absolutely nothing to save his own position in Manchuria. He is now complaining that Nanking had deserted him, but he also deserted Manchuria. And the Japanese are quite right when they suggest that new officials will come to power and that that is not to be coupled with any suggestion that the Japanese have plans for territorial aggrandizement in Manchuria.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

The two ideas are distinct. New Chinese officials appear on the scene because the old ones ran away. Even if the new ones get their jobs because they are acceptable to the Japanese, there is no indication that they will not do everything possible to make the Japanese tenure in Manchuria as difficult and as short as possible.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin was accused of being a Japanese slave, but no one who knows the facts of his official life in Manchuria, can possibly doubt that he got more out of the Japanese than they ever got from him and that, rather than serving the Japanese, he manoeuvred them into serving him. His course will be followed in Manchuria by the new Chinese officials: smile at the Japanese, but remember always that there is nothing in it for a Chinese official as long as they are in the country.

The Japanese note will make history for the one reason that it brings more closely together the policy of Japan and the policy of the United States. It is quite evident that, although the Japanese are annoyed with the League and will avoid giving the League any "face," Japan will make every effort to placate American public opinion. This should give the State Department an effective lever in the Manchurian situation.—"N. Y. Times."

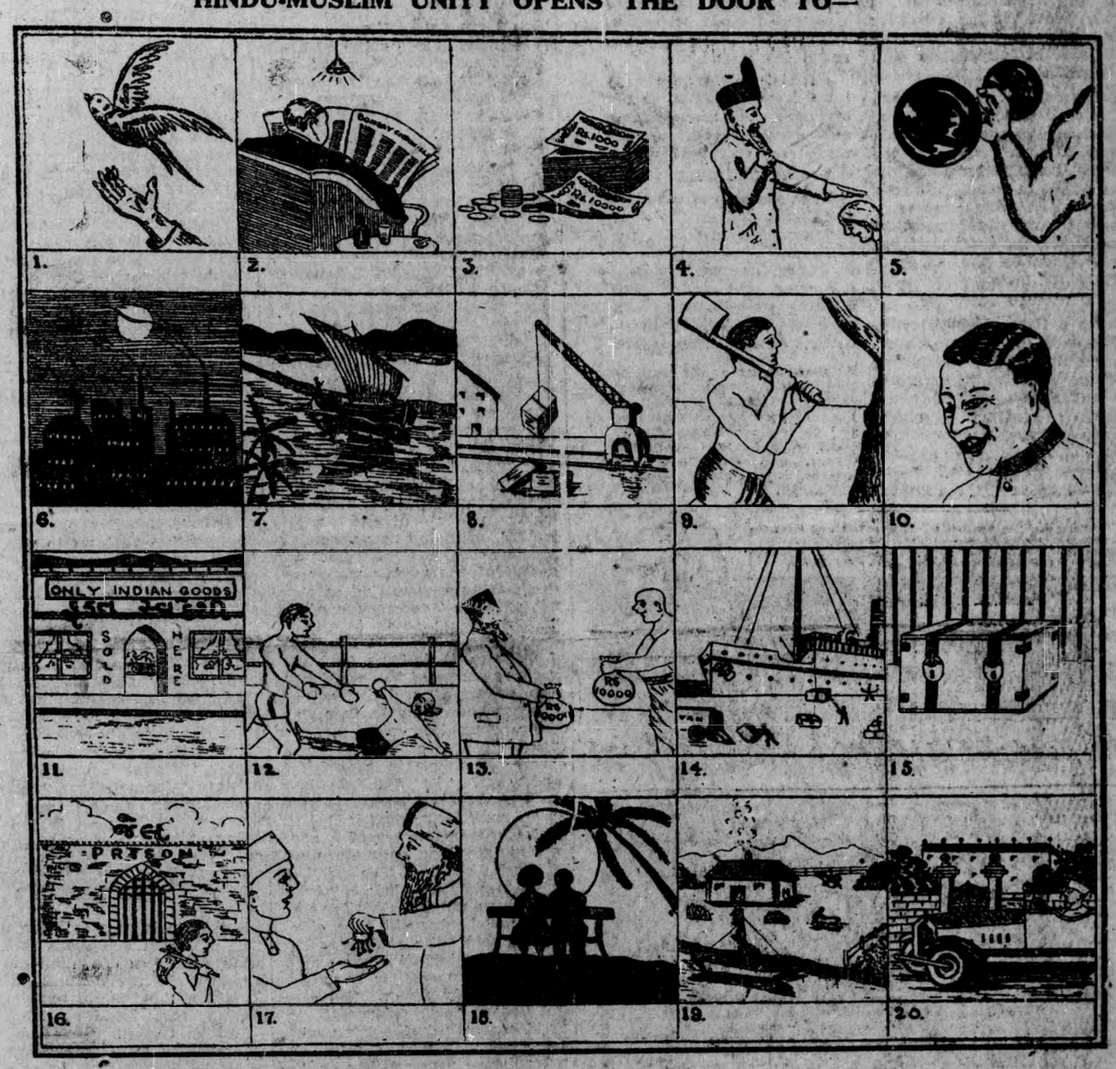
SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
   COMPETITION MANAGER,
   HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
   POST BOX No, 706.
   BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION COUPON

Name.....

Address.....

GLORIOUS HEALTH

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN & COMPLEXION
PEARLY WHITE TEETH &
LUXURIOUS HAIR
all these can be yours by using.

MARGO SOAP
NEEM TOOTH PASTE
CASTOROL
(Scented Castor Oil)

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co LTD
BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough-mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Rs. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Badha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of hot countries.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by medical observations—see *Medical Edge*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores

Plight Of Germany

ECONOMIC MENACE TO THE WORLD

Mr. Henry Raymond Mussey writes in the "Nation":—

The Germans are making brave but rather pitiful preparations to celebrate a cheerless Christmas As they look forward into the new year, the prospect is one of unrelieved blackness, and not a person with whom I have talked sees a ray of light ahead. Yet after they have told you their personal troubles and perhaps have indicated something of the difficulties that hem in their beloved Fatherland, then almost always, with that incredible patience of theirs, they add a last word :"Hoffentlich geht's besser." Yes for the sake of Germany and all the rest of the world, it is to be hoped that it will go better but when and how and whither?

I have just been reading in the press latest quarterly report of the Institut fur Konjunkturforschung, perhaps the best-known German scientific institution for the study of the contemporary economic situation. It ends with December, 14 and contains practically final estimates for the year 1931. Its sober statements of fact and opinion are enough to make Moscow chortle with joy. Despite its cheerlessness, it has the advantage of putting the German situation in its place as part of the world picture.

FALL OF PRICES.

Let us first glance at the setting. The Institute's index of world industrial production, based on the output of 1928 as 100, fell from 83.3 in June of the present year to 79.4 in October. In other words, the world's factories are now turning out a fifth less of actual goods than they were producing three ago. The Institute figures the fall of prices in the present down-swing at almost 40 per cent, or nearly twice as much as in the period of sharpest prices decline during the past sixty years, namely, in the crisis of 1920-21. From 1925 to October of the present year, it finds, the buying power of gold nearly doubled, standing now appreciably above the level of 1913. But instead of the world's money capital having accumulated as a result of the contraction of the past two years, so as to give an impulse for a new upward swing of industry, it declares that the credit resources of the world have been exhausted, and that we are at present, accordingly, in a genuine financial crisis. Every such crisis, according to past experience, ushers in a period of liquidation. The Institute sees no hope in a prolongation of frozen credits, nor does it believe that the transforming of short credits into long ones alone will do much good. The fall of prices must be ended: "therefore, above all, the deflation process must be brought to a stop; and within the gold-standard system the initiative can come only from the creditor countries. On their credit policy, therefore, will depend the development of world economy during the coming months—which would seem to put a heavy responsibility on the statesmen and bankers of the United States and France.

Within this general framework what picture does this report paint of the German situation The crisis, it declares, has more and more grown out of the real of the conjunctual and fortuitous. The events in the exchange market, as well as the fall in prices of securities, goods, and real estate, have affected the very fundamentals of currency and credit administration, which stand in pressing need of thoroughgoing reform. The shattering of credit during the summer gave German production and trade a further shove downhill. Industrial output has declined since July by 9 per cent. No one thinks of investing any new capital, and even the ordinary necessary replacement of machinery and equipment is increasingly neglected. With all this, the number of bankruptcies has now surpassed the figures of the disastrous winter of 1925-26, being estimated for the present year at no less than 17,000.

PEOPLE'S INCOME.

Coming to that which more intimately touches poputar well-being, the total income of the German people, which in the prosperous year 1928 is estimated to have reached 75,400,000,000 marks and in 1929 76,200,000,000 marks fell in 1930 to a figure of from 68,000,000,000 to 70,000,000,000 marks, and in the present year to only 50,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 marks—a catastrophic drop of from a fifth to a third within three years. Nor is this simply a decline in money income: it means real goods. The industrial production of the present year is 30 per cent lower than that of 1928, while the volume of building has fallen from 8,900,000,000 marks in 1928 to 4,500,000,000 in 1931, or practically one-half. The unemployed, whose average number in 1928 was 1,391,000 count not less than 4,600,000 on the average for the present year. Of the 21,000,000 workers in Germany, 5,000,000 are now out of work, and the Institute figures on an increase of 750,000 to 1,000,000 during the winter months. Small wonder that the turnover of goods has declined from 134,100,000,000 marks in 1928 to 105,000,000,000 in 1931. Figures such as these tell their own story to anyone who is acquainted with the meaning of statistical material, and is even slightly conversant with the modest standard of comfort attained by the German people in the very best of times.

When we turn to the statistics of foreign trade, and other set of interesting and important facts emerges. The figures for the past 5 years (in billions of marks) are as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Balance
1927	13.8	11.0	—2.8
1928	13.6	12.4	—1.2
1929	13.4	13.5	+0.1
1930	10.4	12.0	+1.6
1931	6.7	9.6	+2.9

During 1927 and 1928 the stream of foreign capital was flowing merrily in; it enabled Germany not only to make "reparation" "payments" (I use both quotes advisedly) but also to buy imports in excess of the value of her exports. As that stream gradually dried up and became insufficient to do more than cover the tribute the Germans had to pay, exports in 1929 balanced imports, and last year, primarily in consequence of the sharp cutting of imports, there was a "favourable" trade balance of 1,600,000,000 marks. This year there has been a disastrous shrinkage of both export and import trade, so that great numbers of trading firms are ruined—but the export balance has jumped to 2,900,000,000 marks, representing a genuine payment of interest and "reparations." But it ought never to be forgotten that up to the last two years, in consequence of the rapid inflow of foreign capital, the Germans never actually paid a dollar of the money tribute that was levied on them—that is paid it in the sense of discharging an obligation and getting rid of it. They simply paid borrowed money, mortgaging their patrimony and their future ever more deeply in the process. The attempt to make actual payments during the past two years, under existing price relations, has brought German finances and the German government to the existing state of virtual bankruptcy.

IN A SQUIRREL CAGE

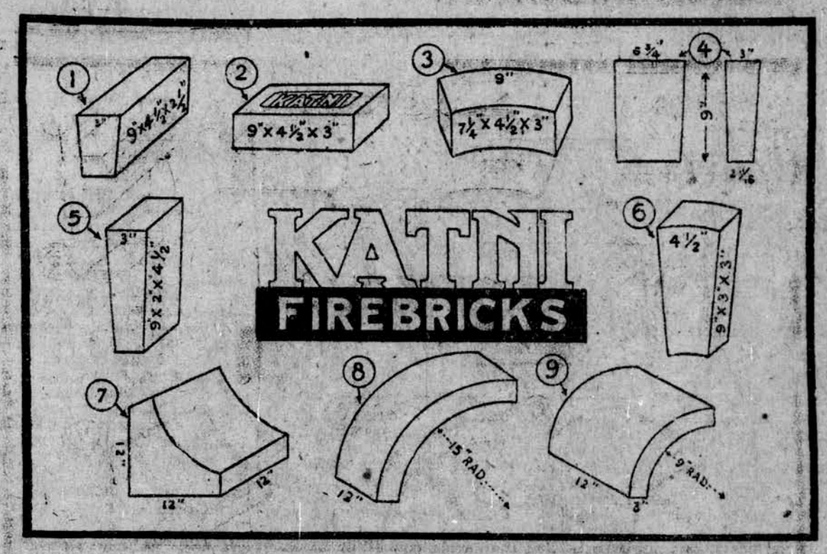
But there is no possibility, German financial conditions entirely aside, of a continuation of the recently existing trade situation, in which the world has been getting some blood out of the German turnip. German exports, which were at the low level of 865,800,000 marks in October, pitched downward to 738,200,000 marks in November, the favourable trade balance falling by just the same amount, 127,000,000 marks. Of the export decline, not more than a third is due to seasonal influences. For the rest, it is the countries that have gone off the gold standard that show, as would be expected, the sharpest fall in their taking of German goods, and now German exporters stand face to face with what is to them the greatest of trade terrors, a British protective tariff. Small wonder that 'Der Tag' in a front-page article on the subject in its issue of December 16, declares that if the possibility of paying German debts by selling German goods abroad is to be lessened by unfavourable exchange developments and trade restrictions, then Germany may be obliged itself to limit imports in order to maintain its favourable trade balance, "which is necessary in order to guarantee the stability of its currency and to defend it successfully against attacks from without." Was ever a people more successfully shut up in a squirrel cage and made to run faster and faster for the sake of getting nowhere?

I have made no mention of the Bruning Government's astounding Emergency Decree of December 8, which deserves a volume itself. Various of the other newspapers share the judgment of 'Vorwarts' that it is the sharpest and most comprehensive interference that has ever been made in economic life by a capitalistic state. Interest, rents, wages, and prices are all to be lowered arbitrarily in varying amounts under varying conditions. Everybody is to be better off, and nobody is to be worse off, and apparently it has not occured to anybody to ask what it is all about. If capitalists by some mysterious hocus-pocus are to be compensated for lower interest and landlords for lower prices, and employing businessmen for lower prices by lower interest and rents and wages, and laborers for lower wages by lower prices and rents, just where does anybody get off this astonishing merry-go-round? The whole thing is senseless except in its relation to politics, reparations, and foreign trade. If it means anything real at all, it means a desperate effort to cut costs by fiat, thus making possible more exports and therefore more payments of interest and tribute. The throwing into the scales of "Bruning's last reserve" by the raising of the sales tax from 0.85 per cent to 2 per cent in the effort to balance the budget is also, according to the Chancellor's own statement, a springboard for the reparation and debt negotiations. What the actual results of the Emergency Decree are to be, nobody actually knows; what we do know is that it cannot materially increase the ability of the German people to meet foreign obligations.

WAGE CUTTING.

Meanwhile the Price Commissioner, Dr. Goerdeler, Leipzig's popular Oberburgermeister, has gone busily to work; various of the cities have already reduced street-car fares and prices of gas and electricity; and arbitrators are busy cutting wages to the decreed level of January, 1927, from which point they had risen considerably by 1930, only to fall again in the present year. In November the wages of skilled male workers in a few of the leading occupations were as follows, stated in marks per hour; coal miners, 1.06; metal workers, 0.89; chemical workers, 1.03; building workers 1.13; painters, 1.10; textile workers, 0.72; brewery wor-

(Continued on page 9.)



THE K ATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BLOCKS
FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Fi

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

644-Z

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Bombay Royal Asiatic Society's meeting 6 p. m.
Workers' Protest Meeting against Leaders' arrests, Naga Sayaji Wadi 6 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 Noon Selection of Gramaphone Records; 9-20 p. m. Popular Songs by Bai Sundarabai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the auspices of the Majlise-Khairud—daram and the Hindu Association a public meeting will be held at Uran to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to express sorrow at the sad death of Mohamad Ebrahim Mohammad Jaffar Tungekar.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday,) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) when a paper on "Becoming and Being (Sat and Bhava) an philosophical and religious terms" will be delivered Prof. Dr. Miss Betty Heimann. The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes presided at a Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society on Monday.

Lady Sykes presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association on Monday.

H. E. the Governnor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a dance at Government House Bombay on Monday.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society (Wednesday) 24th February at 6 p. m. S. T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir ublic Hall", by Mr. Wamanrao shvarlal Thakor (Montessori Dipoma, London) on "How the ontessori System of Education lps the Mother and the Int." The lecture will be illusted by the Lantern. All are dially invited to attend.

TEAMER MOVEMENTS: The ward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Inchi" with the Mails from Lon on of 11th instant arrived at den at 12/30 p. m. on the 21s idem and left there at 5 p. the same day. In ordinary cou she should arrive in Bombay t 6 a. m. on Friday the 26th instant.

Th N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and i expected to arrive here on or abet the 19th March.

The Iomeward P. & O. Mail Steame "Chitral" with the mails from Bmbay of the 13th instant rived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 3-30 a. m. the following day.

B. P. TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference and the representatives of the affiliated unions will be held on Wednesday (24th instant) at 9p. m. in the office of the G. I. P Railway Workers' Union, Sheve Building, Polbavdi, Parel.

WORKERS' PROTEST
To-dys' Meeting

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Provincial Trade Unions Conference Committee, the Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Municipal Workers' Union, the Dock Workers' Union, the Bank Peons' Union, etc. a public meeting of the workers will be held in the Nagu Sayali Wadi to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. to protest against the conviction and sentence passed against Com. G. L. Kandalkar, the arrest of Com. R. S. Ruikar, the arrest of Dr. Choksi and Miss Maniben Kara, and the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner in that connection and to sympathise with the Model Mill workers in their fight against their owners.

GOETHE CETENERY CELEBRATION

The Goethe Centenary meeting will be held to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Convocation Hall, Bombay University, Sir Govind Madgaoker has kindly consented to preside.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Sir John Simon is expected to leave for Geneva on February 24.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL FAILS

Three Bills Rolled Into One

SIR GOVINDRAO PRADHAN INTRODUCES FINANCE BILL

When Rao Bahadur Chitale moved his adjournment motion he was consoled by the thought that he had the support of not less than 30, if not more, councillors. When, however, it came for discussion there were only two speakers, for and against it. Rao Bahadur, the proposer, and the other the Hon. the Home Member the spokesman of the Government. Not one single councillor had the courage to speak for the motion and when it was put to vote, not even three clear voices out of thirty original supporters were heard distinctly in its support for "ayes". If the Rao Bahadur was plainly told beforehand by his erstwhile supporters, it is doubtful, if he had moved the adjournment motion at all.

HAT TRICK OF BILLS.

The second surprise was in regard to the Finance Bill. The Government this time played an ingenious hat trick by consolidating three bills into one and calling it Bill No. 1 of 1932. This Bill No. 1 contained (1) levy of duty on the consumption of electric energy in the Presidency of Bombay; (2) amendment of Court Fees Act of 1870 and (3) the Indian Stamp Act of 1899.

Some of the councillors naturally asked the president as to how they should vote on the bill as there were three bills into one and while certain councillors wished to support one bill, others desired to support the other bills and there was likely to be a confusion. The president replied: "That is the risk Government have chosen to take upon themselves." The president however, pointed how that the bill had been brought under one form with five parts but it should be taken as a whole.

The surprise in regard to this bill was enhanced by the fact that apart from its being opposed by several parties, it would be easily passed to-day (Tuesday) for the first reading and after it has been referred to the Select Committee. It would be brought to the Council again for their final imprimateur. The Government have made their position quite strong by the presence of all official, non-official and nominated members to support them.

SIR GOVINDRAO'S SPEECH.

Hon. Sir Govindrao Pradnan, Finance Member, in moving the first reading of the Finance Bill made a lengthy speech, in the course of which, he said:

Mr. President,—I move the first reading of the Bill called the Bombay Finance Act, 1932. In my budget speech I have conclusively shown how with every endeavour at retrenchment Government are not able to balance the budget and even with fresh taxation which is intended to be raised by the present Bill as well as the Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act it is expected that there would still be a gap between the revenue and expenditure of 45 lakhs. In order to bridge over a part of the gap these measures are sought to be introduced, and in choosing the measures care has been taken to see that as far as possible the burden should fall on broad shoulders, should be easy of collection and that much additional cost should not be involved in the agency of collection. The object of bringing a consolidated bill in the shape of a Finance Bill is that it gives an opportunity to the Hon'ble House to examine at one time the proposed adjustment taxation to meet the demands of Government for grants for required expenditure. On this occasion all additions except those in Part V are in view of the unsettled conditions of the country proposed for one year only. This will enable the House in the Finance Bill of next year to take fresh stock of the financial position and of the effect on the economic situation of the increased duties.

The amendment to the Indian Succession Act has not been incorporated in the Finance Bill as, though it is expected to bring in some revenue, it is really a matter of procedure, and seeks to amend permanently a Government of India Act. That is why it is presented in the form of a separate bill.

The present bill consists of four parts: Part I relates to the levying of a small surcharge on electricity on the units of energy consumed. Part II relates to the amendment of the Court Fees Act. Part III relates to the amendment of the Stamp Act; and Part IV provides for the extension of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, which is already in force in Bombay, to the three cities Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

In the Electricity Bill provision is made for the levying of a surcharge on the actual consumption of electrical energy for lights and fans. The licensee or the supplier of energy is charged with the duty of collecting this surcharge. He will be called upon to maintain accounts in the prescribed form which will be open to inspection by specified Government officers. Power is given to the licensee to collect this surcharge from the consumer and he is also authorized to cut off supply in the case of refusal to pay this duty. Government themselves take authority to collect the surcharge through a civil court or as an arrear of land revenue but it is hoped that this somewhat cumbrous procedure will not be required.

EXEMPTIONS.

It has from the first been the intention of Government to exempt the power supplied to industrial concerns and to exempt the use, for their own purposes of energy by local authorities and certain utility companies. For convenience of drafting the Bill provides for giving authority to Government to grant exemptions and it is the intention to issue a notification, after passing the Bill, exempting industrial power tramway companies, railways, and local authorities. Exemption will also be given to hospitals forthwith. A surcharge on the cost of electrical energy is a cruel exaction, as its opponents have not been slow to point out. But as the House is well aware the sources of revenue open to Provincial Governments are much restricted and Government are convinced that this small duty will be readily paid, and that the apprehended effect on the consumption of electrical energy and upon the extension of electrical enterprise will not be appreciable. Its effect however will be carefully watched and the House will have a further opportunity, after one year's experience, of examining its incidence. The estimate of revenue from this duty is 12 lakhs.

COURT FEES.

Part II amends the Court Fees Act of 1870, and follows the lines of the Bill presented to this Hon'ble House in 1926. The principal changes which the Bill introduces in the Act at present in force, which expires at the end of March are as follows:—

The duty on suits of the value of more than Rs. 1,000 is enhanced by raising the ad valorem rate between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 to Rs 7/8 from Rs. 5; and on suits between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 from Rs. 12/8 to Rs. 15. The maximum percentage for probate duties will rise as in the Act which was in force during the years 1922-23 to 7 per cent by graduated stages, and provision has been made for raising the valuation of the land for purposes of the proviso to section 7 of the Court Fees Act The proportions of the survey assessment which were fixed as long as ago as 1879 are now, as has long been recognised, completely out of date.

STAMPING DOCUMENTS.

Part III of the Bill amends the Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act of 1922 will expire on 31st March next. Experience of the last 10 years has amply proved the necessity for its retention. The Act having been amended from time to time in the past, and as the present Bill proposes to make further changes, it has been considered desirable from the legal point of view to allow the Act of 1922 to expire and to be re-enacted in an up-to-date form. I am afraid this has led to some misapprehension on the part of some of our critics, and it seems necessary to remind the House that the present Bill amends the Act of 1889, and merely repeats many of the changes introduced in 1922 and in force to-day. In revising the law opportunity has been taken to bring the rates of duty leviable on a bond, botomry bond, conveyance, lease and re-conveyance of mortgaged property to a certain extent in line with those in force in Bengal and elsewhere. In particular the duties on long leases have now as in a majority of the other provinces been graduated, those on perpetual leases being reduced and on those exceeding ten years raised

FORWARD TRANSACTIONS.

The most important changes now introduced relate to the stamping of what are known as 'forward' transactions in various commodity markets and in the stock exchanges. The taxing of these transactions has often been recommended, and most recently by the committee that sat to consider measures of revenue which could replace the loss of excise duties. The estimates of revenue however, which have been made in the past have generally been grossly excessive and are based on a misapprehension of the actual course of procedure in the forward market. The present measures provide for a small stamp duty on every transaction; that is to say on every sale and purchase of what is the usual unit in the commodity markets concerned. Thus the usual unit in the cotton market for forward contracts is 50 bales, and the bye-laws which regulate conduct of forward business in this market recognise this unit as the lowest which will be recognised in the periodical clearings of forward contracts. In the same way in the wheat market the unit is 25 tons; and similarly for other markets, the usually accepted unit is given in the Bill amending the schedule. Contracts for forward delivery on the other hand may or may not conform to this unit but will pay the small proportionate duty. Transactions in the Stock Exchange cannot be treated in exactly the same way, and provision has been made for raising the duty on agreements to buy or sell securities from the present rate of 2 annas for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof to 1 anna for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof. Transactions in Government securities have been exempted from the increase, in order not to place Bombay in this respect at a disadvantage as compared with other provinces.

It has been provided that a memorandum of such contracts shall not be admissible in evidence unless duly stamped. The stamping of these accounts, although, as I say, it has often been proposed on various occasions, is again something of a novelty, and its practical effect on the course of business in some of the markets is still a matter open to some doubt, to judge from the criticisms which have been submitted by commercial associations. It is obviously impossible to consult associations beforehand as to the details of a measure of this kind, and I agree that this should now be given full opportunity of placing their recommendations for amendment before a select committee of the House.

The estimate of additional income from part III of the Bill amounts to Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs, according to the Finance Member.

Part V of the Bill extends the provisions of Act II of 1926, which at present applies only to the City of Bombay, to Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The opportunity has been taken of applying the same duties as on conveyances to transfers of leases by way of assignment. The reason for this is that a large proportion of the properties in the City of Bombay are held on very long term leases. All those, for instance, constructed on the estates of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Port Trust escape the enhanced duty. The duty on instruments generally known as equitable mortgage has also been brought into line with the duty imposed on other provinces. There is also an increasing tendency for wealthy parties to resort to instruments of settlements in order to avoid payment of probate duties after death. As recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee therefore provision has been made for raising the duty on instruments of settlement to the same duty as an conveyances.

WHY ONE BILL.

I referred in the beginning of my speech to the object of incorporating these measures into one Finance Bill. Some of the criticisms which have been published of the individual measures entirely ignore the factor on which I have laid stress that we must regard the taxation measures as a whole. As I said in my budget speech, the field for taxation open to provinces is so restricted that it is impossible for a Provincial considering the incidence of taxation entirely in accordance with theoretical considerations, and in considering the incidence of taxation, it should strictly speaking be necessary to bring under review all taxation, whether Central, Provincial or local. But without going so far as this it is obviously unfair to select any particular item of taxation and condemn it because it affects only a small proportion of the population. It is a misstatement of the principle to say, for instance, as has been said about the proposed electricity bill, that it violates the fundamental principle of scientific taxation that it should be equally borne by all sections of the community.

Hardly any single tax can be equally borne by all sections of the community, and in the additional taxation measures which we are now proposing we have not ignored this fundamental principle but have endeavoured to spread the increases as equitably as we can over the whole population. In regard to the electricity duty in particular, we have deliberately excluded from its incidence electrical energy used for industry in order to avoid any discrimination against Bombay industries.

As I have said, it is our intention, if the first reading is agreed to, to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, and after critical examination to bring it up for second and third readings at a later stage of the present session.

PROVINCE WAS OVERTAXED.

Several councillors then spoke [illegible] vancing the same argument that the Presidency was overtaxed and utmost limit of taxation had reached and there was no further scope for fresh taxation. They also suggested to ask the B. E. S. T. Co. to bear the electric taxation at the same time telling them to reduce the rate of the consumption of electric energy from the public.

Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein Hidayatulla (General Member) pointed out that as the Government had given the B. E. S. T. Co. a license for a certain number of years fixing the rates, they could not ask the company to reduce their rates until they come again for the renewal of the license.

MAINTAINING COUNTRY'S CREDIT.

The Government was supported by Mr. G. L. Winterbottom (Chamber of Commerce) who said to maintain the credit of the Presidency it was better to pass the bill which was merely an emergency measure.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

After lunch, Rao Bahadur Chitale's adjournment motion was taken up in regard to lathi charges on men, women and children at Ahmednagar on the 4th instant.

Mr. Chitale referred to the speech of H. E. the Governor recently in which he stated that it was the duty of the Government to protect the liberties of the subjects. Mr. Chitale said this dictum was not observed by several officers under Ordinance Raj.

Last year this time when the Civil Disobedience movement was in progress in Ahmednagar he had to give compliments to the officers of his district for behaving in a manner worthy of their prestige and offices.

ALL CHANGED IN ORDINANCE RAJ

Unfortunately, this year that was not the case. It might be because, he said, last year the district was in charge of senior officers and this time junior officers. There was an understanding between the officers and the organisers of demonstration to arrest only the "dictator" and a few volunteers who were at the head of demonstrations. The police were not to make any charge. On this particular occasion, the District Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene in a motor car, got down from his car with a hunter and a loaded revolver and injured a man on his left eye with the hunter. He also asked the Inspector of Police to load his revolver too. The crowd was then charged without the least warning with lathis and some persons who ran pell mell fell in ditches.

GOVT. WARNED.

This took place near Fergusson Road. On the same night on Gandhi Maidan a meeting was held where some of the people manufactured salt. The police came upon the meeting without warning and charged them with lathis. As a result of these two charges several men, women and children were injuried. Mr. Chitale warned the government that by attitude such as that government would forfeit the sympathy even of those who did not believe in civil disobedience movement.

"WASTE OF TIME".

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas (Home Member) then said he opposed the adjournment motion on two grounds. Firstly, because he did not wish to waste time as the Council was engaged in considering the Finance Bill and that nobody in the Council knew about the lathi charge in Ahmednagar as beyond what they read in some news papers which did not miss a single opportunity of making much of such happenings. Secondly, the motion was in the nature of a vote of censure against officials who were faced with a situation which they dealt in a manner they considered best

NOTHING TO DO WITH ORDINANCES.

Mr. Thomas then said that the incidents at Ahmednagar on 4th instant had nothing to do with the Ordinances. The officers on duty thought that the procession and the crowd should be dispersed and they did so under ordinary law. He contradicted the statement that there was any kind of understanding between officials and the organisers of the demonstrations regarding processions and arrests. On this particular night it was announced that one hundred persons would offer for arrest.

The Home Member then read report of the District Superintendent of Police in which he stated that the crowd was charged as they refused to disperse and that stones were pelted at the police in which a constable and he (the District Superintendent of Police) were hit.

The motion was thrown out as the response to its support was extremely feeble and poor.

The Council then adjourned till [illegible]

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10.

INSPIRATION PICTURES, Inc.
& SOL LESSER PRESENT
THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Here's one of the most entertaining novels ever written, made in a motion picture many times more thrilling.
AMAZING!
COLORFUL!
VIVID!
FROM THE STORY by HAROLD BELL WRIGHT
A HENRY KING PRODUCTION
WITH
UNA MERKEL
JOHN HOLLAND
& NANCE O'NEIL
A stirring tale of heart throbs and humor, of love and hate, joy and despair, enacted under the awesome canopy of the western stars. A mighty drama of the great outdoors today.
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT CINEMA

SWADESHI COMPETITION

We regret to state that in the result of the "Swadeshi Competition" announced in our yesterday's issue, the figures in the list of the "Correct Solution" were inadvertently omitted. The correct solution should read as under:—

CORRECT SOLUTION

(1) Swadeshi is the key to success. 17.
(2) Swadeshi is its own reward. 18.
(3) Swadeshi means freedom. 4.
(4) Sell Swadeshi goods. 11.
(5) Swadeshi brings prosperity. 2.
(6) Buy Swadeshi articles only. 5.
(7) Swadeshi is our religion. 6.
(8) Swadeshi is the back-bone of business. 14.
(9) Swadeshi is the salvation of the starving. 13.
(10) Swadeshi will safeguard your money. 12.
(11) Swadeshi will save your country. 9.
(12) Swadeshi is a blessing to the peasant. 8.
(13) Swadeshi lays the foundation of prosperity. 15.
(14) Swadeshi will prove a national awakening. 16.
(15) Swadeshi is an unconquerable fort. 3.
(16) Swadeshi is a great blessing. 1.
(17) Swadeshi is the badge of patriots. 7.
(18) Swadeshi is the support of of mill industry. 10.

RS. 12 EACH, NOT RS. 15

It should be noted that 25 consolation prizes are for Rs. 12 (twelve) each and not Rs. 15 as wrongly stated in the previous issue.

Warrants Issued Against Deshpande

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 21.

Yesterday noon, the case of Sjt. S. V. Deshpande, the Labour Leader was to come up Cantonment Magistrate.

On the last occasion as Mr. Deshpande was absent a warrant was issued against him. This time Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Purandhare, both were absent; so the warrants against both are issued.

This case will come before the court on the 25th inst.

Moradabad.—On Saturday a batch of four volunteers started from Chock bazar forming a procession, but they were arrested at Amrohagate.

The batch of three men arrested on the 17th inst. has been convicted to 6 months R. I. and 50 rupees fine. The case of Pt. Chadammilal was heard on Saturday and charges under 17 (2) were framed.

Total of arrests reaches 87.

Shillong. — Assam Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Khadi Sangha and the Paligaon Zemindars Kutchery and Basha attached to it in the town of Sunamganj in the district of Sylhet have been notified as places used for the purpose of unlawful association.

NOTE TO SCHOOLS.

Special Reduced Rates of Admission for Batches of Students for 4 p.m. Matinee only Re. 1; as. 8 and as. 4.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
DAILY 3 SHOWS AT
4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

9,000 MILES

INTO THE JUNGLE FOR THE MOST DARING WILD ANIMAL THRILLS EVER BROUGHT TO THE TALKING SCREEN ! !

EAST of BORNEO
EAST of BORNEO
UNPARALLELED
DRAMA! STRANGEST SIGHTS EVER BEHELD BY MAN!
SCENES THAT OUT-STRIP THE IMAGINATION !

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Fox Movietone's Typical Tropical Typhoon of
WAR and WOMEN

A DEVIL WITH WOMEN

with dashing
VICTOR McLAGLEN
MONA MARIS
HEAR MONA SING AND LAUGH
At the Latest and Cutest
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Also the latest News by Air Mail.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932.

CARNAGE IN THE FAR EAST

The war which was to end war achieved its inglorious purpose after a protracted struggle which cost humanity more than ten million lives. "Never again," solemnly affirmed British, American and Continental "statesmen" after having imposed on Germany and her sole ally the iniquitous Versailles Treaty. Solemn pacts of peace were formulated and signed. The Geneva League undertook the great work of endeavouring earnestly to secure permanent peace in the world, its members pledging themselves to solve their differences through arbitration and not through recourse to arms. Solemn is the phraseology of the various articles of the Convention which binds the members of the League to the prosecution of th's noble endeavour, more solemn still the phraseology of the Kellog Pact.

AND NOW.

And now two members of the Geneva League have taken recourse to arms, one of them, hapless China, obliged to wage armed conflict in sheer self-defence while the other, imperialist Japan harries her having forced this quarrel on China, the Powers being all the while ready to offer words of admonition to the "Britain of the East"—but unwilling to assist China in any effective manner. They do not wish to stop the export of the instruments of carnage to the Far East. The Convention of 1921 is conveniently ignored. At Geneva where China has put her case repeatedly before the other members of the League, depicting the correct attitude she has adopted and demanding drastic action against a colleague, who has flouted international agreements and shown a contemptuous regard for world opinion, they watch and wait, while wholesale destruction of human life and property continues in China.

LETTING HER DOWN.

The League has let down China shamelessly. Japan in arrogant mood gives an ultimatum demanding evacuation by stages of the positions successfully reconquered by the Chinese forces and stipulates that the first stage must be completed by a certain day. The robber intrudes into another man's house and asks him to clear out of it. However, the whole Chinese nation is aroused. The Japanese game of 'divide and conquer' has miserably failed. Canton cannot be played off against Nanking. The League lets down China but the women of China will not let down the Chinese military command. They have come forward to defend their hearth and home.

FUTILE APPEAL.

The selfish attitude of the Powers is causing concern in the West. But the expression of resentment is confined only to a few well-meaning persons. What the Powers are concerned with is, not the stopping of this sanguinary strife through the pressure of joint international action, but the freedom from danger to the lives and property of their nationals in China. Mr. Lansbury's belated protest as Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party that "Japanese imperialistic forces are blasting their way into China, carrying death and destruction into the lives and homes of tens and thousands of peaceful men and women" will fall on deaf ears. But China is learning to be self-reliant. She is determined single-handed to be master in her own house. The struggle may be long but she will succeed.

"Outside The Law"

In reference to the article in our issue of yesterday regarding the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for deposit of security by the Printer and Publisher of the Free Press Journal, our attention has been drawn to the second paragraph of Section 3 (1) and 7 (1) respectively, of the Press Act which runs as follows:—

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous keeper of the Press (or publisher of the newspaper) the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

We confess that this provision was not present to our mind, when writing our comment on the matter—as it was not present to the mind of the Magistrate when he made his first order,—and by the fact that it was not referred to in the article, the position was not made clear. But it does not affect the illegality, as we hold it to be, of the Magistrate's action in demanding three thousand rupees security in each case from Mr. Nadkarni, after making the demand in the first instance for one thousand rupees.

It is true that the Magistrate would have been entitled in the first instance, when Mr. Nadkarni made his two declarations, to demand security up to three thousand rupees in each case, under the provision of the Act quoted above. But he did not do so. He made a demand for one thousand rupees in cash case and endorsed his acceptance of the two declarations. He was aware at this time that security had already been demanded from the previous publisher and keeper of the press, because he was in possession of Mr. Nadkarni's letter notifying him of the fact and informing him that they had ceased to exercise their functions. But he elected to require security only of the lesser amount. After this it would appear that he had no power to call Mr. Nadkarni back and make the demand for the larger amount under the second paragraph of the Sub-sections.

There is another point in connection with this demand for security which seems to add further irregularity to the action of the Magistrate. The Sub-section provides that the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made may require security to be deposited "for reasons to be recorded in writing," and the security is thereafter to be deposited within ten days of the day on which the declaration is made. We are informed that no reasons in writing were recorded, and that none have been since supplied to the declarant. We can appreciate that Mr. Nadkarni was in a difficulty, in that, if the security demanded from the previous printer and publisher had not been deposited on that day, the paper and press might have been liable to the penalties provided in the Act, though this appears to be doubtful, as the provision for penalties only applies to persons who continue to keep a press or publish a newspaper without making a deposit after having been ordered to do so and in this case the former keeper and publisher had ceased to act and the new keeper and publisher duly made his declaration.

We are not concerned, however, with this point at present. The question is whether the Magistrate was entitled after accepting Mr. Nadkarni's declaration to vary his order for the deposit of two sums of one thousand rupees each by taking into account, under the second paragraph of the Sub-section quoted above, the previous demand for security. It appears to us that this condition lapsed as soon as he had made and signed the order demanding the lesser security. In addition it would appear that neither the first nor the second order was valid in default of his recording his reasons for demanding security in writing.

NOT NATIONAL!

Few will regret the defeat of Dr. Ziauddin's resolution in the Legislative Assembly asking for a committee to suggest suitable modifications in the existing system of education in regard to policy, administration, general plan of studies and examinations and the most economic method of spending public funds for education. Dr. Ziauddin himself did not seem to take his resolution seriously. It was too comprehensive to yield any speedy practical results and he frankly confessed that he had not come quite prepared for an exhaustive speech. It was no wonder, therefore, that the resolution was rejected without a division.

The country is not suffering from any lack of educational committees but from lack of attention to repeatedly made recommendations of past committees. If one root cause of the trouble is lack of funds, that is hardly a justification for spending any more funds on fresh committees. During the discussion on Dr. Ziauddin's resolution Sir Frank Noyce announced on behalf of Government that, funds permitting, a Central Advisory Board of Education would soon be appointed and that such a standing body of officials and non-officials would be a more efficient and economical means of reforming the present system of education. But a permanent Board, dominated by officials, cannot be entirely a substitute for special committees for special purposes. However, just at present the most pressing need is not for the appointment of a costly Board or a committee but for financing or otherwise giving effect to the long-shelved recommendations of past committees and Boards.

We admit that it is not enough to carry out commonly accepted educational plans, such as the starting of more technical schools. The general policy of Indian education calls for some radical changes in several directions. Such changes will be made possible only if the Government possess, beside ample funds, the requisite earnestness for educational reform, clear knowledge of the real needs of the country, the full confidence of the people and a bold initiative which can follow only such confidence. But the best friends of the present Government of India will not credit them with all the above pre-requisites of bold and comprehensive reforms in education.

One of the most persistent defects of Indian education is its divorce from the real needs of the country and the realities of everyday life. The defect has frequently been noted by educational reformers but for one reason or other it has not been adequately remedied. In his address at the twelfth anniversary of the Indian Students' Union, London, the Master of Balliol dwelt at some length on this picture of Indian education and remarked that Indian Universities were "dangerously isolated from the rest of the community," that their students were occupied by subjects "having little relation to the needs of the man in the street."

Among the most pressing educational needs of the man in the street are cheap primary and secondary education, cheaper technical education, and the acquiring of a working knowledge of a national language, which can only be Hindustani. But our system of education beyond the primary grade is too costly for the people, technical education is scandalously neglected and the Universities and Educational Departments, which are making Himalayan efforts to impose a pretty high standard of English upon every High School boy, have done practically nothing to popularise Hindustani in the country. In short the present system of Government education, in spite of its good points, is far from being national. But a truly and fully national system of education will be possible only under a truly and fully national Government.

TRUTH ABOUT IRISH SITUATION

Analysis Of Post-Revolution Events

(BY "ACADEMICUS.")

The Governor of Bombay would appear to have struck a novel and bold path in his interpretation of contemporary history when carried, undoubtedly, by the exuberance of moral righteousness, he defended the Viceregal Ordinances as less drastic and much milder than the so-called emergency measures promulgated by the Irish Free State Government.

WANTED: NEW HISTORY.

The analogy between the Indian and Irish situations is essentially of historical significance and unless we were to adopt purely objective history to the needs of Sir Frederick's political, and in that sense ephemeral, policy, it would certainly involve changing the whole of Ireland's past as well as present and future: and at this rate, not only Irish but Peruvian situation may be dragged in to support whatever thesis has to be justified.

THE PARADOX

Yet, paradoxically enough, Sir Frederick contradicts his own statement and distorts its validity by admitting that Ireland has a National Government although, obviously, he cites that too apparent fact to stress the radical character of its regime with reference to lack of the element of foreign domination. It is deplorable that Sir Frederick should misquote history while at the same time, he offers unconsciously the simplest explanation of the existence of the emergency measures introduced by the Free State Government.

THE REVOLUTION.

There is really nothing controversial about the history of Irish Revolution since our generation has lived through its most dramatic and critical years culminating with the establishment of the Free State. The emergence of the Free State saw the inevitable dramatic "finis" of the revolution against the British domination in the political sense. The chapter of Ireland's tempestuous and so tragically bloody history closed the moment the Truce was signed and the gallant but ill-fated Michael Collins paid the price for it. The circumstances in which this happened were by no means unusual and one can to-day calmly survey the Irish scene in an unclouded perspective and trace in it the course of historical destiny which nations inherit as well as men.

AN IRISH TRAGEDY.

With the end of the Revolution the Sein Fein Movement led by men like Eamon de Valera achieved its goal consistently with the accidents and designs of other events. The "raison d'etre" of that movement disappeared with the Truce and it it brought disappointment to the men and women who were swept off the unpoetic realities of the world they lived in, this experience always marks the course of every idealism in history. The post-Revolution literature in Ireland depicts this internal tragedy, a tragedy which every nation has to accept whether it chooses it or not.

INEVITABLE

The Cosgrave regime that ater followed is the illuminated commentary on the heroic but bloody story of a nationality long subjected to foreign domination. The Revolution proved in Ireland what the Great War proved and is proving in Europe:—the heroes who bled in martyred conviction inherit nothing but their heroism and Ireland had always had her whole class of war-profiteers who stepped in control of affairs. Every political idealism has its re-action and its inevitable nemesis.

CAMOUFLAGE.

The only relevant fact remains, however, that the emergency measures passed in the national Dail are not imposed on the whole nation in the course of coercion. The opposition which they unquestionably provoked cannot, in the nature of things, assume the aspect that they would otherwise have taken on. Every schoolboy knows the difference between the Black and Tan terror and any terror that may have been engineered by a national government like the Free State. Many modern, democratic states that can never think of foreign domination submit to "national" military-dictatorships and it would not be irrelevant to quote the instance of the decrees of the Bruening Government in Germany in emphasising this all important factor.

Notes of the Day

The Limit.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad is reported to have issued a notice to the Chairman of the District Board, Allahabad, directing him to prohibit the singing of "Congress Songs" in District Board schools. If the report is true, it is really a serious matter. There must be a limit even to magisterial vagaries. We would like to know what are the "Congress Songs" that have been forbidden and whether they have been previously proscribed. If the forbidden songs are, as we suspect they are, familiar national songs like the "Bande Mataram" song, it would be better for the District Boards to hand over charge to the Magistrate than be guilty of ordering the schools under them to stop singing such national songs. It is also necessary for the students and teachers concerned and others indirectly affected by the Magistrate's order to consider the matter seriously and try in all feasible ways to safeguard their elementary rights.

For Separate Electorates.

The Nationalists among the "Depressed Classes" of Bombay seem to be divided on the question of co-operating with the Franchise Committee. Some of them, following the Congress lead, have definitely non-co-operated with the Committee. But others who like the Congress, stand whole-heartedly for joint electorates, fear that, if they do not press their view-point on the Committee, the latter would be misled into the belief that the Bombay "Depressed Classes" solidly support separate electorates. They have accordingly decided to depute their leader, Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known cricketer, to give evidence before the Committee in support of their views. We expect nothing much from the Committee, but we welcome the strong reaction among the Depressed Classes in various parts of the country against the system of seperate electorates.

The Reshuffle.

There was a Laval-Tardieu cabinet in France until Saturday last. It is succeeded by a Tardieu-Laval cabinet. After thirty-six conversations with leaders of parliamentary groups, M. Painleve, who allowed himself to be resurrected out of political inactivity, gave up the task of forming a Cabinet and that resourceful man, M. Tardieu, who for long wished to drive M. Briand out of parliamentary life but could not achieve his object, persuaded M. Laval to take a minor post in the Cabinet and has secured the establishment of a Coalition Cabinet with himself as premier and others, "none of them internationally well-known" except M. Laval, as colleagues. Had M. Briand cared, and had he remained in political life, he would have done much better. But French foreign policy will remain the same whatever the changes in the Cabinet's personnel.

Below the Belt

According to the "Leader" of Allahabad "the Congress policy is to hit the Government by bringing about paralysis in trade and business." Having made this amazing statement, the paper proceeds to point out to Government how "this can be best countered." The "Leader" is free to give Government any advice it likes, but it is a gross misrepresentation to suggest that the Congress is out "to bring about paralysis in trade and business in the country" Numbers of Congressmen have been sent to jail for nothing more than strongly appealing to the people to practise Swadeshi. Whatever views other people may hold and however much they may condemn civil disobedience and be opposed to the policy of the Congress it is hitting below the belt to level an utterly unjustified and unjustifiable of this kind against the Congress.

FINES OF JAWAHARLAL AND T. K. SHERWANI

Recovered From Railway Tickets

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The Allahabad Police have realised portions of the fine imposed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, from the refund on their railway tickets.

It appears that when arrested near Allahabad, both of them handed to the Superintendent of Police, their railway tickets for the journey from Allahabad to Bombay. The police recovered from the Railway Rs. 50 on account of Pandit Jawaharlal's ticket and Rs. 62 on account of Mr. Sherwani, and his clerk. These amounts have been credited to the fines of Rs. 500 and Rs 150 respectively.—A. P.

OFFICIAL PICKETING IN THE ASSEMBLY

Chair To Give Warning

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Associated Press understands from lobby conversations to-day that the President of the Assembly after enquiring into the allegations made by Sir H. S. Gour, leader of the Opposition, that some official members had prevented non-officials from entering the Assembly on a day when for want of a quorum, the House adjourned, is likely to make a statement to-morrow to the House, taking a serious view of the matter and warning all concerned that such conduct must not be repeated in future and if repeated, would be taken serious notice of by the Chair.—A. P.

MRS. JAFFARALI COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Jaffarali alias Savitri Devi was committed to sessions today by the City Magistrate, Allahabad, under Section 216, I. P. C., of harbouring Yashpal, alleged to be a proclaimed absconder in the Lahore and Delhi Conspiracy cases. The Magistrate remarked in the course of the committal order, that the finding of seditious matter in the accused's house strengthened the idea that she provided refuge for revolutionaries such as Yashpal.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Jeers were turned to cheers when Lord Lothian secured the release of four black-flaggers who came out to demonstrate against the Franchise Committee at Faridpur. This followed on a friendly discussion on electoral problems.

* * *

So easily is the confidence and friendship of the Bengali won! Will our bureaucrats profit by the lesson, or will they persist in the old policy of turning jeers and cheers into tears?

* * *

M. L. C.'s have to be on the alert if they want to catch the Home Member napping. He's too old a bird to be easily caught. Mr. Tolani is the sort of shikari he delights eluding.

* * *

Yesterday Mr. Tolani asked the Home Member:

(a) Whether Government's attention had been drawn to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's statement that the Government of Bombay had issued a circular against Indian Banks and Insurance Companies during the last Civil Disobedience Movement?

(b) Is it a fact?

(c) If so will they place a copy of the same on the table.

* * *

And the answer came out pat:

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

And technically the answer is correct. But everybody remembers those leaflets attacking Indian Banks and Insurance Companies which were sent out under official auspices.

* * *

Most of our M. L. C.'s are absolute duds at putting questions, so the type of answer most in favour on the Ministerial benches is "(a) No, (b) Does not arise", or "The time and labour involved in compiling the information required is immensurate with the public interest involved and Government do not propose to collect it."

* * *

Then the Minister sits down, the M. L. C. looks supremely foolish, and the President pass on to the next futility. Well they ask for snubs and they get them.

* * *

Another good old type answer cropped up in the Assembly yesterday. The member who put the question ought to have known what the answer would be. A child could have told him.

* * *

The question was, whether it is a fact that military troops are being made to march in towns and villages in various parts of the country" and, if so, why. And the answer, of course, is

(a) that route marches are part of ordinary trailing.

(b) They encourage friendly contact between the civil population and the military.

(c) The display of military tends to restore confidence in times of unrest.

* * *

Of course you may ask, if (a) is correct what (b) and (c) have got to do with it. But the answer to that is a lemon and a pretty sour one.

* * *

In the Frontier Province "friendly contact" with the civil population has been established to such an extent that the civil population have become so hoarse with joy that they can't speak above a whisper!

* * *

"The export of gold from India has undoubtedly provided an unexpected resource for Britain, but the benefit does not accrue to her as much as to India."

Thus the babbling Babe, repeating the old, old story. It really does seem like a divine dispensation of Providence, does it not?

* * *

We are told that it is all for India's benefit. That's why it happens. The benefit to Britain—helping her "to pay off a large amount of her foreign short term debts"—is only "incidental" And we end up with the following beautiful and original thought.

"People who own the gold supplies will not think of exporting it unless they derive benefit from the deal."

* * *

The "Sunday Advocate" which went out when the Ordinances came in has resumed publication. In the interval, it naively states, pertinent questions regarding the Labour movement have continually agitated its mind, but what has settled it is obviously the following:

"The fact that a large number of trade unions all over India have not been declared "unlawful associations," nor their reformist leaders clapped in jail, is a positive proof that the Government have no axe to grind against constructive union movement."

* * *

All the same, we wouldn't advise it to entertain the delusion that a Labour organ is positively proof against the Ordinances.

Advocacy Of Swadeshi Not A Crime Under Ordinances

CRERAR'S REPLY IN ASSEMBLY

Joshi Warns Government Against Slow Progress Of Labour Legislation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to transact official business.

Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh's question said the mere advocacy of Swadeshi is not an offence punishable under the Ordinance or any other law. Local Governments are aware of the legal position and no instructions are necessary.

DISPLAY OF TROOPS.

Mr. Hariraj Swarup asked: "Is it a fact that military troops are being made to march in towns and villages in various parts of the country? If so, what is the intention of doing so?

Mr. Young replied:—Route marches are part of ordinary training. Extensive use of them has been made recently as apart from their value for purposes of training they encourage friendly contact between the civil population and the military while the display of troops has a steadying influence and tends to restore confidence in times of unrest."

BUDGET STATEMENTS.

The President communicated to the House four messages from the Governor-General regarding the Railway and General Budgets statements.

"The Railway Budget will be presented by Sir George Rainy to the Assembly on 25th February and there will be a general discussion thereon on 29th while voting on railway demands for grants will be done on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March. General Budget will be presented on 7th March. General discussion thereon will take place on 9th and 10th March and the Assembly will vote demands for grants on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th March."

BENGAL DETENUS TRANSFER BILL.

The Home Member presented the Select Committee Report on Bengal Detenus Transfer Bill. The report is brief and states that no amendment has been made in the Bill by the Committee. The report is signed by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir James Crerar, Messrs. Sarda, Sarma, C. R. Pundit, Azim, Moore, Raju and Matin Chaudhury. The last two have appended minutes of dissent.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

Mr. Raju urges deletion of clause which removes protection given against misuse of executive powers by Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He differs from the view of the majority that Assembly having accepted the principle of the bill this amendment has been ruled out. Matin Choudhury urges that if detenus are removed to distant places, Bengal Government should at least pay once in three months travelling expenses to relatives who visit the detenus.

The House agreed to elect Standing Committees on Road Development, Indian Overseas and Haj Pilgrimage.

WIRE AND WIRE NAIL INDUSTRY.

Sir George Rainy moved consideration of the bill to foster wire and wire nail industry as reported by the Select Committee

Mr. B. Das, only member of the Committee who has appended a minute of dissent, opposed the motion, reiterating in detail the objections contained in his minute. He said that time had come when Government should specify obligations resting on those companies which get protection because he found that there was one individual concern which would be getting monopoly at the expense of the consumer without definite certainty that raw material necessary for production of wire nail would be available in India. He wanted to know whether Indian steel wire products which would obtain monopoly under the Bill would at all compete with foreign import and why the cost of production was so high in India. He quoted from the Tariff Boards report to explain the view that recommendations were based on mere speculations and there were no serious efforts to see India self-supporting in the matter of production of wire nails.

SUPPORT TO BILL

Mr. S. C. Mitra supported the Bill which was intended to help the industry in India.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, Karachi, thought that the factory recently established in Karachi would not survive if necessary protection was not given. He hoped that the same basis of protection would be given to wire and wire nail industry as was given to Tata Company.

BURMA MEMBER'S "NO"

Opposition to the Bill was voiced by Mr. Tait, European Member from Burma. Agreeing largely with Mr. B. Das he pointed out that Burma would have to contribute one-fourth extra revenue under the Bill while not one nail produced in India under this scheme of protection would reach Burma. He described the Tariff Board's report as inadequate and deprecated any attempt to ignore interests of Burma and concede protection to small one man concern in India which was capable of turning out only two thousand tons per annum while annual consumption of India was twenty thousand.

Strong support to the bill next came from Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari who declaring himself as strong believer in protection asked Mr. Das not to ignore the larger interests of Indian Industries while considering tax-payers interests.

Mr. Bhupat Singh recognised the force of Mr. Das objections and gave support to the Bill with considerable reservations.

EUROPEAN SUPPORT.

Mr. Heathcoat supported the bill and did not agree with his colleague Mr. Tatt. If the industry failed to prove that it was manufacturing wire and wire-nails from indigenous materials then protection now proposed should be withdrawn by repeating the bill. He agreed with the Government that there was a case made out for interim protection.

MR. CHETTY ON NEED FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty who presided over the Select Committee gave wholehearted support to the bill while welcoming advice of caution from Mr. Das As for Mr. Tait's observations, Mr. Chetty remarked that so long as Burma was an integral part of India she could not escape share of burden imposed in wider interests of the country as a whole.

The Bill now proposed was not protection so much for wire and wire nail industry as an attempt to create situation for development of that industry. The Tariff Boards report convincingly established the need for protection.

PT. MOTILAL QUOTED.

Mr. Sant Singh also supported the Bill and quoted from the observations of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the effect that any industry to be given protection should first fulfil the conditions required in the interests of the country.

After lunch Sir George Rainy replying to debate said that the question hardly arose regarding the present case. He told Mr. Tait that under the Maritime Convention they could not give different rates of duty at different ports. As for Mr. Heathcote's observations of the Commerce Member said that the Bill could not be repealed if industry failed to instal plant and manufacture from indigenous material. What Government could do was to recommend suspension nment, as recommended Gaoninu of protective duty. But Government, as recommended by the Committee, would watch the progress of the Bill in the direction desired.

The Bill was then taken into consideration clause by clause and passed without any change.

AMENDING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Sir Joseph Bhore next moved the circulation of the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. He said that the Bill aimed at a number of small and important widowed sisters and daughters of changes upon as compensation to workers, reduction of the time limit from ten days to seven days, etc.

In undertaking labour legislation, the Government had to be very careful. There were undue criticisms of the Government's policy being too slow on the one hand and too rapid on the other, but as far as the Government were concerned, the welfare of workers had been their primary obligation. Otherwise they would be in danger of losing the moral, justification for existence. The Government steadily adhered to the principles chalked out by the Labour Commission, which valuable guides for the future.

Conditions in the Indian social and industrial spheres were different from those in other countries. Hence the need for steady and careful policy on the part of the Government to avoid any resultant evils and danger that attended the position in many countries. He oped that the Bill would elicit practical and suggestive criticisms from interested quarters.

N. M. JOSHI'S WARNING

Mr. N. M. Joshi charged the Government with being too slow in giving effect to many recommendations of the Labour Commission and from the progress that had been made since to publication of the report, he thought that the Governmen would not give effect even to the most important ones for many years to come.

The Labour Commission was appointed very late, as a compliment to the growth of Communism in India. He warned the Government against gradual evolution which made revolution possible. As for the measure before the House. He did not see why there should be any distinction of treatment between workers in the various fields of employment.

ADOPT A BOLDER POLICY.

He wanted the Government to adopt a bolder policy by widening the application of the Compensation Act to all kinds of workmen, including agriculturists and private motorcar owners. He suggested that the programme of State insurance should be made compulsory, so as to provide against all risks. He thought that the application of compensation should be extended even to factories employing less than fifty persons. Concluding, he appealed for increased rates of compensation.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, speaking from his experience of having served on the Labour Commission, said that international law was very vague and did not afford protection to all to workmen employed on foreign vessels.

LIBERAL CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Matin Choudhri appealed for liberal consideration of the labour question in the workers' interest.

Mr. A. G. Clow said that the question of compensation to seamen employed in foreign ships was an extremely difficulty one. It was fully examined by the legal experts of the Government of India and he hoped that everything possible would be done ere long.

Mr. B. Das and Mr. Gunjal also supported the motion, which was adopted.

DUTY ON GALVANISED IRON

Sir George Rainy moved that the present increased import duties on galvanised iron and steel pipes and sheets should be imposed till the 31st March, 1934, and that the duties should not be reduced unless the Government is satified that circumstances have changed so radically as to render the maintenance of duties at increased rates clearly unnecessary and undesirable. He informed the House that the Tatas has given a written undertaking that from next April, they would produce 400 tons of galvanised sheets per month, which was 40 per cent of the total consumption in India.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment that in the case if Iron or steel sheets not fabricated and galvanised, the duty should be reduced to Rs. 54.

Sir George Rainy said that this would be taking away the present surcharge under the Emergency Finance Act.

The House adjourned to tomorrow.—A.P.

RAVAL TILES

RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS

Apply:

RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

EXPANDING DHULIA JAIL!

To Accommodate 300 Women Prisoners?

JALGAON, Feb. 22.

Dhulia jail, it is reported, is overflowing with prisoners who are three hundred in excess of its capacity.

It is reported that Dhulia jail authorities were asked by higher jail officials whether they would accommodate 300 women prisoners from the Presiddency and, it is stated, that Dhulia Jail authorities are requisitioning a building for the purpose.—A. P.

750 In C. P. Marathi Jails

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

Deorad Mahajan, sixteenth President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council," and six others were arrested while attempting to hold and address a public meeting.

Mr. Dongre, First Class Magistrate, convicted Ghatwai, a prominent Congress worker and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and one month's solitary cell for participating in civil disobedience movement, in Hinganghat Tahsil, Wardha district.

So far in C. P. Marathi districts 750 persons including 81 women, have been convicted.—A. P.

"NO CIRCULARS ISSUED AGAINST INDIAN BANKS"

Echo Of Civil Dsiobedience Movement In Bombay Council

During question hour, the following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday:

C. D. MOVEMENT ECHO

Mr. S. S. Tolani (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the speech made by Sir Purshotumdas Thakurdas at the Federal Committee at London on the 19th November 1931 in which he has said that the Government of Bombay had issued a circular against Indian Banks and Insurance Companies during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

(b) Is it a fact that they had issued such a circular?

(c) If the reply to (b) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to place a copy of the same on the Council table?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

WAKF ACT: EXEMPTIONS

3. Mr. A. K. Resaldar: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is fact that they have classified Wakf properties as Khas and Am?

(b) How many big Wakf property holders of malki wakf have been exempted from the Wakf Act in the Northern Division and in the city of Bombay?

(c) How did Government ascertain that those exempted properties were Malki Wakf?

(d) Are Government aware that the donors entrusted those properties to them believing them to be reliable men to maintain Madressas and Yatimkhanas, and not for their private and indirect enjoyment?

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) No.

(b) No wakf property is now exempt from the operation of the Act.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

MR. RAJA'S STAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

MR. DEORUKHKAR'S CONGRATULATION.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Nationalist Depressed Class leader, to Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, M.L.C., New Delhi:—

"Congratulations for bold stand for Joint Electorates. Full sympathy and support from Bombay Untouchables."

HOW JEERS WERE TURNED INTO CHEERS

Lothian Discusses Electoral Problems With Arrested Congressmen Who Asked Him To "Go Back"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

It transpires that when members of the Indian Franchise Committee and the Provincial Franchise Committee were leaving a village in Faridpur on Saturday they were met by four Congressmen carrying a banner inscribed with the words "Lothian, Go Back." Lord Lothian met them, discussed at length the electoral problems with them and asked for thir proposals regarding alterations in franchise.

After the discussions were over Lord Lothian discovered that they were under arrest on a charge of creating a disturbance. He requested their release, and this was arranged. This created feelings of friendship and members of the Committees who had been greeted with jeers found that their departure was cheered.—A.P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEES COME PREPARED

(Continued from page 1).

depressed class man has ever been elected to the Council."

ALREADY DECIDED.

Questions were put to Dr. Ambedkar by some of the members of the depressed class whether separate electorates would not perpetuate untouchability instead of removing the community's disabilities. Dr. Ambedkar with a tinge of bureaucracy replied that the declaration of the political rights of the community in the fundamental rights clause would remove the disabilities. Law would make it impossible for any member of any so-called higher class communities to treat his community as "Untouchables."

Effectively to check the growth of any opinion in favour of joint electorates in his community, he is reported to have disclosed that travelling as he did, with the members of the Franchise Committee by s.s. "Mooltan" last month.

The Committee had come with definite instructions and pre-conceived decision" to recommend separate electorates for the minority communities and that any amount of memoranda in support of joint electorates would not improve matters. His community, as practical people, should no longer waste time in preparing cases for joint electorates but get ready to work a constitution based on separate electorates.

In order to consolidate the position of his community, Dr. Ambedkar is aiming to form an All-India Board—an organisation parallel to the Indian National Congress—composed of the various 46 sub-sections of the Depressed Class.

These 46 sub-sects constitute what the Start Committee called "Untouchability within Untouchability". For example, Chammars consider that Mahars rank lower to their status and position in society. They do not inter-dine and intermarry. Chambars will not use the wells used by Mahars. Excepting the common factor that all of them are called Hindus, their social customs, manners and culture are different from one another.

All the 46 sub-sects of the Depressed Classes will be represented on the proposed board which will select and run candidates for the elections issuing one manifesto. Elected members will enter into, vote and act in the legislatures as a party, and form ministries also in co-operation with other parties in the legislatures. But what the "Baba Sahib," as Dr. Ambedkar is called by his supporters, is unable to find a solution for is how to distribute among the various sub-sects the fewer seats that he may be allocated for his community in any legislature. Dr. Ambedkar is assuring every subsect of adequate representation and in certain cases is prepared to concede "Separate electorates within Separate Electorates." He is still working at the problem and the solution will be read with great interest when he publishes his scheme.

The Missing Gold Bars

DEFENDANT TO PAY RS. 12,000

Settlement, regarding the disappearance of a gold bar, was arrived at in the Court of Justice Kania for Rs. 12,000 (each party to bear its cost) in the suit filed by Valimahomed Gulambussein Sonawalla and Company against Raichand Motichand and Company for recovering a sum of Rs. 21,136, the amount being the price of a missing gold bar weighing 1,000 tolas.

(Details appeared in our issue of last Thursday).

TWO "DICTATORS" & SEVEN VOLUNTEERS

Convictions At Dadar Court

The 13th "Dictator" of "F" Ward and three volunteers were arrested on Sunday morning for "Flag Salutation" at the Kamgar Maidan.

The 14th "Dictator" and four volunteers were arrested, at a public meeting on Sunday evening at the Ganesh Maidan.

All the accused were tried at the Dadar Police Court on Monday and were sentenced to six months' R.I. each.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 22.

New York Market is closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Previous closing rate	5.73
To-day's opening rate	5.65
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	5.59
Difference	—.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 22.

Silver Ready	19-13/16
Higher	1 anna.
Silver forward	20
Higher	1 anna.

Tone of the market.—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Silver	Rs.	60 13 0
Gold	Rs.	29 3 6

CITY NOTES

WHAT OUR FINANCE MEMBER FORGOT

SIR GOVIND PRADHAN IN A FIX

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 5.0 ps. gold or 12.85 pence to-day.

The Bombay Finance Member made a spirited reply to the attacks on the Finance Bill and the Budget of which it is a part. In the first place he contended that the money represented by the public debt of the Presidency had been spent on productive works except the case of the Back Bay. It is gratifying to hear the Back Bay described as unproductive, but it appears that there are several other items of this kind which the Finance Member has conveniently forgotten and others have not reminded him of it.

WHAT ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT WORKS?

Has he forgotten the Development Department's work and the necessity for taking it as a Government Department and dispensing with most of the costly staff and the impossibility of making it a "going concern"? Is it true that even now there are large quantities of medical stores in the hands of that Department which are rapidly losing value? Is it not correct to say that most of its work has been of the unproductive kind?

WHAT ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST?

Has the Finance Member forgotten the Improvement Trust with its heavy deficit year after year in spite of honest retrenchments? Has not money been spent on improving and developing lands which are not likely to fetch even the original cost of acquisition, let alone the money spent on improvement? It would appear that Bombay has spent a good deal on unproductive enterprises.

WHAT ABOUT BUDGET DEFICITS?

The statement of the Finance Member shows that, during the past six years there has been an accumulation of budget deficits to the total of six crores and that this has all been buried in the public debt. Is this not unproductive debt?

DEFERENCE TO THE COUNCIL.

The Finance Member says that, in deference to the Council, he accepted a Retrenchment Committee. It would appear that he did not think it was necessary as most of its recommendations have been rejected and when the Finance Member asks what further scope there was for retrenchment, he seems to have treated the question in a rather reckless spirit. Here was revenue far behind expenditure and expected to be so for some time. Here is the fact that the Presidency is taxing the people more heavily than other Presidencies and, though the taxable capacity is not much more than elsewhere, it is complacently assumed that the proper solution of the problem is more taxation and not less expenditure.

WHY NOT BE BRAVE?

Even after over-estimating revenues from excise and other items and after allocating sale proceeds of Sukkur Barrage lands to revenue, (which is really capital realised) he finds there is a budget deficit which is to be met by defaulting interest on part of the public debt and by borrowing further. Instead of asking for taxation to give about Rs. 25 lakhs, why should he not ask for the full Rs. 73 lakhs and be quite consistent with his admission that the position is not likely to improve in the next three years? Is it because he has been unable invent new ways of taxation?

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The statement of the Gold Standard Reserve for January shows that there has been a fall in the gold held in India in the Reserve by about £200,000 or about Rs. 26 lakhs which will be seen to be balanced by a rise in the Paper Currency in its gold holdings. This was necessitated by the fact that the total of the Gold Standard Reserve has to be maintained at £40 millions and receipts on this account have to be cleared out of it.

WHY IS BEDAUX?

Bedaux, according to G. K.'s Weekly is an anonymous slave-driver which seeks to do propaganda work to reduce wage earnings through the effort to assess the value of workers on the basis of his outturn. The worker is measured for a fraction and if he turns out the "unit" quantity of work according to assumed standards, he is paid unit wages. It is part of the rationalisation scheme by which capital must continue to earn its dividends and labour must make way. If efficiency is increased by this method, it is used to dispense with more human labour.

THE STANDARD RISES STEADILY.

One unfortunate result is that remaining workers are no more secure. A new standard unit of efficiency comes in with the passing away of the weaker men and more weeding out is resorted to with greater "efficiency" and less human element. Wages are again effectively reduced. And the agency that does this is "Bedaux" which is some mysterious method of computation which occasionally bursts into public light as happened in the International Labour Conferece. It is the enemy of the labourer to judge by its achievements.

WHAT GOLD STANDARD COSTS SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is being egged on to leave the gold standard. The latest argument is that, since London went off it, South African exports fell off so rapidly that an export bounty of 10 per cent had to be given and for this purpose an import duty of 5 per cent had to be levied. Now it is proposed to raise the bounty to 20 per cent, making the subsidies for a year £5 millions, which has caused a budget deficit of £2 millions. It is argued that the country has thus to pay a higher price for its imports and that it should go off gold as soon as possible.

BRITISH TARIFF AND JUTE.

It is being suggested that the British tariff should apply to manufactured jute and, as Britain is our third largest consumer, it is intended to help Dundee against India. We cannot retort by imposing a duty on exports to Dundee and our exports will therefore have to be of the raw product if the tariff is imposed.

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

London, Feb. 22.

To-day's opening	3.45-1/8
To-day's Closing	3.45

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 22.

Market.—Closed.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

February, 22.

Garbeta, Morrison, Calcutta.
Silverfine, Cooper, Marmagoa.
British Sovereign, Jones, Abadan.
Alebes Maru, Tanagachi, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 23.

Trautenfels, Gordes, Karachi.
Franconia, Gibbons, Penang via Colombo.
Rahmani, Dow Jeddah.
Comte Rosso, Maure, Shanghai.

LOADING.

February 22.

Steamer City of Venice for Liverpool.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Rahmani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rahmani, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 1475 pilgrims.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Franconia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Franconia, 12,162 tons, Commander Gibbons, will sail to-day for Penang via Colombo, with 240 American Tourists.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silverfine.— The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverfine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Comte Rossa:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Comte Rossa, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, with a general cargo and 79 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Shanghai etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Trautenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Trautenfels will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 22.

3 Hatarana 4592, Rangoon, 25|2, M. M. and Co.
4 India, 4077, Geneva, 1-3, G T & M I.
7 Mundra, 4478, Hull, 28/2 M M and Co.
8 Trautenfels 3924, Karachi, 23|2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
12 Tuscania 10016, Liverpool, 25-2, Graham Trading Co.
15 Silverfine 3095, Karachi, 23-2, V Bros.
16 Kenya 4646, Durban, 24-2, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf, 24-2, M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955 Karachi, 22-2, M M & Co.
5 Tasmania Maru, 2623 Kobe, 24-2, M M & Co.
6 Shingo Maru 3418, Kobe, 29|2 O. S. K.
7 Yamagata Maru 2322 Japan 27-2 N Y Kaisha
12|13 Tamatsu Maru, 3352 Kobe, 29-2, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Hashemi 298, Calicut, 23-2, S Hassum & Co.
D|E Risaldar 3092, Rangoon 25-2, T Morrison & Co.
F. Rahmani 3291, Jeddah, 22-2, T. Morrison and Co.
I. Jamnagar, 279 Jamnagar, 24-2, L Naranjee & Co.
M Alavi, 2157, Jeddah, 26-2, T M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathard, 4-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Behar, 4-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rawalpindi, 11-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 6-3, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lancashire 23-2, K N Co.
City of Venice, 23-2, K N Co.
Kabinga, 25-2, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels, 16-3, L. Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Come-te-Russo, 23-2, N. L. T.

FROM OSLO

Tagela, 20-2, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Silverfir, 24-2 Volkart Bros.
President Van Buren, 25-2 F. Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 11-3 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Gange, 22-2, L. T. Co.
Lottoyi Maru, 19-3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kuza Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Naldera, 10-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.
Karanja, 12-3, M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Narkunda, 26/2 P & O. S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 28/2 M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tusmania, 25/2, G T Co.
City of Venice NF, K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

India 1/3. M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tasmania Maru, 24/2, M M and Co.
Shingo Maru, 29|2, O. S Kaisha
Yamagata Maru, 27-2, N. F. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine N F. Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra 24-2 M M & Co.
Varsova 26-2 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa 8|2, M M & Co.
Garbeta, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, 22/2, T M Co.
Risaldar 23|2 T. M. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Akbar, NF, T M Co.
Alavi, 25/2 T M Co.
Rahmani, 22|2, T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, 24|2, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Narkunda P & O. S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tascania, G T Co.
City of Venice, K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

India M Italiana

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Tasmania Maru, M. M. and Co.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alava, S. M. and Co.,
Akbar, S. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, M M & Co.
Garbeta, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M Co.
Risaldar, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S City of Lyons (boats American cotton) 20-2.
S S Risaldar, 20-2.
S S Vita, 20-2.
S S Bahaduri, 20-2.
S S Irrawadi, 20-2.
S S Hatarana, 20-2.
S S Trautenfels, 20-2.
S S Br. Reliance 20-2.
S S Mimobua, 22-2.
S S Garbeta, 22-2.

EXPORT.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe.—500 bales Indian raw cotton, The Toyo Menka Kaisha.

For Osaka.—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Kobe.—1700 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kalushiki Kaisha.

For Nagal.—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kalushiki Kaisha.

For Maje.—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kalushiki Kaisha.

For Kobe.—138 bales Indian raw cotton, Mohanlal Malan.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk.—56 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros. 11866 bags groundnut seeds; Birla Bros. Ltd.: 885 bags castor seed, Birla Bros., Ltd.

For Havre:—124 bags mustard-seeds, Volkarts Bros.: 616 bags linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd.: 246 bags mustardseed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Hull—32 bales hides for glue making, G Finchedilla & Co.

For Dunkirk.—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Havre.—70 bags gum karaya, N Mcolji & Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe.—35 tons scrap sted tyres, Mitsue Bussan Kaisha; 300 tons old steel scrap rails, Falz & Co.

S S Silverfine for (Marseilles.—1232 bags Ind. myrabollams, H Radhashayam & Co.; 800 bags groundnut with shell, Iswardas & Co.; 270 bags groundnut seed, K Bhaichanda.

For New York.—2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.; 1392 bags Indian castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.

For New Orleans.—200 bales jute rags, B Mahsukhan & Co.

S S Tuscania for Liverpool.—700 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 675 bags linseed oil cakes. Wilson Latham Co.; 7 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings; 79 cylinders empty cylinders, Imperial Chemical Industries; 15 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail; 50 bales seconi hemp, Meyer Nissim.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe.—400 tons scrap steel Mitsu Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Genoa Maru, agents, Nippon Y. Kaisha, from Nagoya.—97 cases tiles; 77 cases clocks; 67 pkgs. glassware; 400 cases asha beer quests; 200 cases procelain; 441 bales cotton piece-goods.

From Osaka.—625 cases cotton piece-goods; 561 cases glassware; 25 cases art silk; 15 cases pencil; 125 cases cotton yarn; 241 cases glass bangles; 32 cases insect powder; 90 cases canvas shoes; 21 cases provision; 50 cases porcelain; 251 cases brass circles; 400 cases red lead; 2100 kgs. white zinc paint; 7 cases brushes; 12 cases toys; 79 cases brass rounds; 15 cases bicycle parts.

From Kobe:—234 cases silk p'goods; 15 cases buttons; 10 cases menthol crystal; 231 cases glass bangles; 11 cases match paper; 21 cases cycle accessory; 23 cases printed matter; 24 cases glassware 307 cases cotton piece-goods; 295 cases canvas shoes; 10 cases metal leaves; 25 cases papermint oil; 23 cases porcelain tiles; 240 casks coal pitch.

From Yokohama.— 13 cases transmiter conductor; 158 cases cotton piece-goods; 100 cases silk piece-goods.

From Moji:—67 cases earthenware; 73 cases glassware; 40 cases white canvas; 505 cases sukui lager beer; 33 cases automobile tyre; 1100 bags portland cement; 25 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai.—200 cases cotton p'-goods; 20 cases silk yarn; 25 cases waste spun silk; 200 bags green beans; 50 cases antimony regulars.

From Hongkong.—23 cases half cubic sugar; 225 bales sugar candy; 442 coils rope.

From Canton.—1080 bundles cassia; 75 cases paper; 150 bags sugar candy; 8 cases glass bangles; 86 cases palm leaf fans; 20 cases preserves; 50 rolls matting.

From Singapore.—654 pcs. peong planks; 25 pkgs. galangal; 53 bags damar bath; 35 cases p. pines; 226 bundles rattans; 3472 bags sago flour; 267 cases gum benjamin.

From Colombo.—78 bales gunnies; 198 chest tea; 122 bales matting.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57-15.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 85/12.
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 65-8
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-14.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 72.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 33-12.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 83-12.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 98-2.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99-2
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 84-10.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/3.
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101/12.
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101/12.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 62-4.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 61.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 51.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 74/12.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 93-8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 93-8.

Tone of Market:—Quite steady.
Tone of London Silver:—Very quiet. Rise chiefly due to absence of sellers.

UNHEALTHY COTTON SITUATION

Absurd Parity

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. in their report issued to-day state that in view of the latest Government estimate of 4,000,000 bales for our Crop, the figures of consumption of Indian Cotton in the Country as recently issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee make interesting reading and we strongly recommend a study of these figures to those who hold that owing to the short crop the surplus available for export this season will be negligible and that the existing lack of Export demand may therefore be safely ignored as a market factor.

The figures which we quote are based on returns made by Mills in British India under the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923 and on voluntary returns from Mills in Indian States. The figures are:

	January 1932	Since 1-9-31
British India	170,866	857,310
Indian States	27,965	141,103
Total	198,831	998,418
	Corresponding Period 1930.	
British India		800,893
Indian States		139,083
Total		939,976

Whilst the figures are admittedly ahead of the past Season, they indicate a consumption for the Season of about 2,400,000 bales compared with a supply (according to the latest estimate) of 4,000,000 bales. The surplus of 1,600,000 bales, whilst not excessive, is certainly sufficient to make our market partially dependent upon an Export demand, and so long as our prices remain at their present absurd parity compared with Americans the substitution both in Europe and Japan of American for Indian Cotton will continue and sooner or later our market will suffer due to the bullish sentiment which is at present carrying prices here to heights for which there is no justification.

We particularly want to emphasise that the recent advance in the price of Broach is not due to any legitimate Trade demand, but to the operations of Option dealers, who, having long ago sold Options on the basis of Rs. 200/- and Rs. 225/- for Broach, are now forced to cover. The position in our opinion is unhealthy and whatever the new few weeks may bring, we very definitely do not recommend our friends to follow the advance any further.

For those with bullish ideas the New York market is distinctly more attractive.

Western Disturbance Approaching Frontier

POONA, February 22.

There has been local rain in north Madras coast and a few falls have occurred in East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore and South-East Madras. The temperature continues markedly below normal from East Rajputana and East Gujerat to Upper Burma. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Chief amounts are rainfall are:—Jagdalpur 1|4 inch, Bangalore 2 inches, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1 1|2, Vizagapatam and Kodaikanal 1|2 and Hanamkonda 1|4.

Forecast.—A few falls may occur in north Madras coast, Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

A summary of Meteorological observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd inst. is given below:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.022.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.1 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees, 2.6 above normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.5, 1.8 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a. m E-N-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10): 0.

ALLEGED BEATING OF CONGRESSMEN

Statements In "Hindu" And "Swarajya" Contradicted

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A Government Press Communique, dated Feb. 19, says:—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article entitled "Congressmen Beaten" in the "Hindu" of the 28th January, 1932, and another entitled: "Police Raj in Kistna" in "Swarajya" of the same date. The Government publish the following contradiction of certain statements published in the articles:—

"HINDU" VERSION REFUTED.

(1) It is stated that Mr. Kamineni Venkatappaya of Bhatlapenumarru, Divi Taluk, Kistna District, was beaten by the police because he asked to be shown the warrant authorising his arrest and refused to give information in regard to certain "Congress Bulletins." The allegation is false. The facts are as follows:—Mr. Venkatapayya and five others were found distributing seditious Congress pamphlets in the village They were declared an unlawful assembly and ordered to disperse As they refused to obey they were dispersed by force and the pamphlets were seized. The allegation in the "Swarajya" that Mr. Venkatapayya was given nearly 50 blows as a result of which he fell down unconscious, that he was removed to a neighbouring house and then brought back and given a further severe thrashing is untrue. The only blows he received were in the course of the dispersal of the unlawful assembly and he was seen to walk away to a neighbouring house immediately afterwards.

ALSO THAT OF "SWARAJYA."

(2) In the article in the "Swarajya" it is further stated that the police took Mr. C. Nagabhushanam and certain others from Kavutaram to Gudivada and there subjected them to severe lathi blows and that Mr. Nagabhusanam was rendered senseless and one of his shoulder-joints dislocated. The facts are as follows:—Some six persons went to Gudivada by bus, and distributed seditious leaflets. They were declared an unlawful assembly, and ordered to disperse. On refusal they were dispersed by force, and the leaflets were seized. They ran away in different directions. No one fell down unconscious; and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Nagabhusanam's shoulder-joint was dislocated since he was seen walking as usual, not long afterwards.—A.P.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION MUST BE LOWERED

Poona Indian Christian Memorandum

POONA, Feb. 20.
(By Mail).

The Protestant section of the Indian Christian community of Poona have submitted a memorandum in reply to the questionnaire of the Franchise Committee in which they ask that the property qualification be substantially lowered. They suggest that those entitled to vote in the election to local bodies should be given the right to vote for provincial legislative councils. The committee is not in favour of indirect election.

In addition to the property qualification, literacy in the case of the depressed classes up to the fourth vernacular standard and for the advanced communities the vernacular final, the matriculation or higher examinations should from supplementary voting qualifications.

All women coming in under the general franchise requirements should be placed on the same footing as men. They advocate that there should be a certain minimum percentage of women members in the legislatures and if not elected these should be nominated.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Further the community consider it necessary that in the case of the Depressed Classes and Labour there should be reservation of seats. They favour direct election to the lower Federal House and indirect for rural areas where local bodies might from the intermediaries between the voters and the candidates. Disparities privileges or special qualifications should be provisional and subject to revision thus leaving the way clear for the establishment of a uniform electoral basis in future, should adult suffrage be then considered impracticable.

The community asks that it be given the same privileges granted by Government to backward

SAVITRI DEVI COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Magistrate On "Masses Of Seditious Matter"

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

"The finding of masses of seditious matter in accused's house strengthens the idea that she provides refuge for revolutionaries such as Yashpal".

Such is the opinion recorded by Mr. Crofts, City Magistrate Allahabad while committing to-day an Irish woman "Savitri Devi formerly Mrs. Jafar Ali," to the court of sessions on a charge of harbouring the alleged proclaimed offender Yashpal.

THREE POINTS FOR PROOF.

"Without going into the detail of the large mass evidence I think" the Magistrate said, "it may be said that prosecution has to prove three points. that accused harboured Yashpal, that he is a proclaimed offender and that he is wanted for murder. The evidence of Yashpal's identity depends partly on the statement of a relative of his Dr. Kishore Chand who identified him and shook hands with him both on identification parade and in court, and partly on a telegram which Yashpal sent from jail to his brother Dharampal".

PROCLAIMED OFFENDER.

That he was a proclaimed absconder was proved, the Magistrate added, by Mr. Pilditch and by a poster issued sometime ago by C. I. D's. The Magistrate had no doubt himself, that the man found in the house of accused was Yashpal. Evidence that accused was harbouring him was based partly on Mr. Pilditche's account of his fight with Yashpal and partly on the measurement of some clothes found in the house. They were of same size as Yashpal's.

"PRIMA FACIE" CASE.

The Magistrate held that a strong "Prima Facie" case made out against her under Section 216 I. P. C. and therefore ordered her to stand her trial before the Court of Sessions, she having already been committed to the sessions before on a charge unlicensed possession of revolvers and ammunition in connection with the same incident.

For the last several hearings in the case accused was undefended, as due to lack of funds she could not retain the service of her counsel.

The police recovered during the search, also a sum of Rs. 1600 which the police suspect does not belong to accused and which accused has been demanding back. But the police suspect, it does not belong to her.

PLAGUE IN KARNATAK

BELGAUM, Feb. 19.

(By Mail).—The epidemic of plague still continues in the districts of Bijapur, Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar. There were 45 attacks and 33 deaths in the Bijapur District last week as against 24 attacks and 19 deaths in the previous week.

Sixteen attacks and 10 deaths occurred in the North Kanara District as compared to 19 attacks and 10 deaths in the preceding week.

Twentyfive attacks and 12 deaths took place in the Dharwar District as against 54 attacks and 24 deaths in the previous week.

Belgaum District reports 99 attacks and 62 deaths as compared to 144 attacks and 86 deaths in the preceding week.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Feb. 19.

Mr. P. B. Hartd, First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, with special Ordinance Powers, covicted yesterday afternoon three persons under Section 47 (c) of the Salt Act and Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced all of them to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or, in default, further imprisonment for one month on each count, both the sentences to run concurrently. —A. P.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL "PICKETING"

Assembly Adjournment Echo.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

There was a private meeting between leading members of the Assembly to-day over the Opposition parties' allegation that the adjournment of the House for want of a quorum last week when discussing non-official business was partly caused by some official members picketing others in the lobby who wished to go in.

It is understood that an amicable understanding has been arrived at and there may shortly be a brief statement made in the House

Famous SEXOLOGIST finds the Way!

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist Rejuvenation without Operation! at a small cost, without risk, is possible to every man who had said "Good-bye" to the physical power and vitality of YOUTH

TITUS Brand PERLES

are the means whereby this scientific marvel is now available to men who say "I'm not the man I was!"

And this booklet with the plain cover tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

Write to (your card enclosed in an envelope will do):

DR. MAGNUS HIRSCHFELD LIMITED
"STRONACH HOUSE"
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENCE Strictly confidential

MADAME MINERVA POWER

The wonderful Spiritualistic Clairvoyant from America Stage age, or birth date, 3 questions Rs. 5, health questions Rs. 5. General Reading with questions Rs. 10 by M. O. Post only. Enclose stamped addressed cover for reply. TWO WEEKS ONLY. Write to Mme. MINERVA POWER, Post Box No. 452 Madras.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 23rd "DICTATOR" JAILED

Picketing Of British Cigarettes Starts

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 22.

Sjt. Baboolal Nagle, the 23rd "Dictator", was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the sealing of British cigarettes.

The Congress has started picketing on shops of British cigarettes.

All local stationers have consented to seal British stationery in their shops.

Moscow.—As a sequel to the train wreck at Tosno in which six were killed and 13 injured, the Court of Leningrad has sentenced two assistant stationmasters to eight years' and six years' imprisonment respectively, the engine driver to three years' and two stockmen to two years'

"Pressureless Touch"

This unique and exclusive Parker improvement insures writing without effort. There is no fatigue to the hand or the fingers.

For sale at the better stores

7E

Parker Duofold

The EASY Writing Pen

Made in U. S. A.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO

THE INDIAN REVIEW

The cheapest, the best and the most up-to-date Periodical in India.

THE INDIAN REVIEW is a busy man's monthly which appeals equally to all classes of readers. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on topical subjects by writers of repute—Indian, English and American. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents. It is mainly devoted to the discussion of politics, literature, art, religion, science, education, trade, finance, and all other subjects of general interest.

COMMENTS and criticisms of current events are done by competent writers. WORLD EVENTS is a running commentary on the leading topics of the day by a well-known American Professor; INDIAN AFFAIRS is a piquant study of present day problems in India by an experienced Indian journalist; while TRADE AND FINANCE is a monthly causerie of figures and statistics rendered into an attractive essay of pleasant reading by a well qualified and gifted writer.

JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. F. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

BUT a regular feature of equal if not greater attractiveness is the section of 24 pages entitled MULTUM IN PARVO containing Departmental News and Notes on current affairs accompanied by numerous portraits and topical pictures.

Single Copy Price. As. 8 (One Shilling).

INDIAN:
RUPEES FIVE
IF BY CHEQUE RS. 5-4.
FOREIGN:
GREAT BRITAIN 12 sh.
AMERICAN 3 DOLLARS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Send a remittance for Rs. 5 and enrol yourself as a subscriber for 1932. Remember that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Political, Industrial, Agricultural, Economic, Social and Religous Literature, Biographies and the Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are offered at special concession rates to subscribers of the *Indian Review*.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers & Booksellers, George Town, Madras.

KashmiR
PURE SILKS
HAND SPUN
HAND WOVEN
SILKS
for
SAREES and SHIRTS

Prices (Saree Lengths).
(7 yards including jumpers piece)

Fabby Texture	Rs. 23-8-0
Crepe do.	Rs. 22-8-0
Shirting do.	Rs. 24-4-0

Also spun Silks from Rs. 10/- Upwards.

Kashmir Textiles Ltd.
THE MALL, LAHORE.
(Factories at Srinagar, Kashmir).

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Assn. Ltd. and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING|DOLLAR CROSS RATE:—The Sterling|Dollar Cross Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
81, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 24241.
Tele. "VANUSET."

Reorganise Our Currency System

THREE COURSES POSSIBLE FOR REFORM

(By Prof. R. V. Oturkar M.A., H. P. T. College, Nasik).

Now that rupee is no longer linked to gold since September 23rd of 1931, the question of the standard has again been a subject of hot discussion among the students of Economics. It was in the fitness of things that the recent Economic Conference held in Bombay should have reserved one full day for the discussion on the subject. Many of the speeches delivered on that day by such veterans as Profs. C. N. Vakil, G. N. Joshi and Chablani, were a distinct contribution to the discussion of the subject and have provided ample food for thought to the student world. I take this opportunity to put forth my views on the subject, in the light of the discussion that took place on that occasion.

THE DEPRECIATED STERLING.

A few weeks after the financial crisis of 21st of September 1931, the depreciated sterling had shown signs of recovery and it was hoped that it would soon be possible to reach the normal dollar sterling rate of 1:4.86. But by the middle of November, the sterling began to collapse and has not yet shown any definite signs of recovery, and it is very difficult to say when England may or may not be on gold standard again. India, having the misfortune of being drawn behind the chariot wheels of England, has also been drawn into the currency turmoil, as her rupee has been linked to the sterling, rather than being allowed to have its own course. The latter step naturally had a rapid effect upon the gold market in India, where price of gold began to rise by leaps and bounds and reached a figure of Rupees 31 per tola. The result was that gold came from the up-country and began to leave India and so far gold to the value of about 49 crores of rupees has left Indian shores. As businessmen and economists in this country have been vigorously enlisting their protests against this practice of frittering away the gold resources of India, a belief is being sedulously fostered through the Anglo-Indian press that, after all the world is not likely to turn back to the medium of the gold standard now that, country after country is departing from it. The object of fostering such a belief is obvious. It is to deviate the attention of India from her long cherished ideal of a sound currency system based upon gold.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

In 1927 India adopted a Gold Bullion Standard, when her internal standard medium of currency was linked to gold with a fixed ratio of 1 Rupee—8.475 grains of gold. As it is no longer in operation now, it is desirable to pause and to consider the direction in which a further step towards currency reform should be taken. Immediate establishment of a gold standard with a gold currency being of course out of question, we have three possible alternatives to improve the currency situation.

(i) To wait during the present period of crisis and to re-establish the gold bullion standard again.

(ii) To link the Indian currency system to the basis of an international standard of currency.

(iii) To make an attempt to move towards the ideal of gold standard with a gold currency accepting as a transitional stage, the form of a limping standard, as had been adopted by France in reverting from bimetallism to gold monometallism in 1873.

Before we consider each of these alternatives very briefly it would be desirable to state that the problem discussed here is, not how rupee should be stabilised [illegible] is a problem of 'exchange', but it is, what the 'currency' system in India should be—a wider and a more fundamental problem. Speakers, dealing with this subject are very often, unconsciously enough, drawn into the discussion of the exchange problem and attribute the faults of the rate of exchange to the medium of the standard adopted. An effort ought to be made to guard severely against such a confusion. It is true that the two are closely connected, and in the case of an orthodox gold standard they are almost inseparable; nevertheless wherever there is a standard based upon some modern mechanism, the distinction between the two is essential for a clear examination of both. We shall now turn to the consideration of the alternatives mentioned above.

REVERSION TO GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

It is urged that there is no reason why we should turn our back upon the Gold Bullion Standard. If it has for a time failed in India, it has failed in England too. Had there been no financial crisis in England and had it not reacted upon India, there would have been no currency trouble in India at all. To this it may be pointed out that the failure of the Gold Bullion Standard has been apparent in India *long before* there was any crisis in England. The fall in prices, high Bank rate, starvation of the money market, the inability of the Secretary of State to meet his obligations by the routine course of selling Council Bills and the gradual contraction of net favourable balance of trade were signs that could be noticed at least two years before 1931. Under these circumstances, we must find out the root cause, not in external circumstances, but in the working of the currency standard itself.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

Again it may be urged that the whole trouble was due not to any inherent defect of the Gold Bullion Standard, but to the high rate of exchange to which the rupee was linked practically since 1925 and legally in 1927. In other words, the trouble is not about the system of currency but about the rate of exchange. This, in a way, is true. There is indeed every reason to believe that had not the rupee been pegged to a higher rate of exchange, India would have largely been saved from those deplorable effects of depression *that were peculiar to her*. General world depression, of course, she could not have escaped. But then the point is—and this is very important—that the very fact that it could be possible for the authorities that be, to link the rupee with impugnity, to a higher rate of exchange under the Gold Bullion Standard, shows the failure of the standard and its inner weakness to set matters right. In other words the working of the Gold Bullion Standard in India showed that it lacked the inner vitality of being self-regulated and that *it was capable of being manipulated*.

It can easily be understood that such a course of events would be almost unthinkable under the simple or orthodox system of Gold Standard. With mints open to the public, any deviation from the natural ratio would have been at once regulated by being set into motion the automatic forces by which gold would either flow to, or be withdrawn from the currency in circulation. The great defect of the Gold Bullion Standard as revealed by its working in India, is that it leaves it in the hands of the currency controlling authority to fix up a rate of exchange almost arbitrarily.

NEED OF AUTOMATIC STANDARD.

It may be said that, what Government could do in an arbitrary manner, will not be lightly resorted to by the Reserve Bank, when it comes to be established and is in charge of the control of currency in this country. With this statement I disagree. There is such a conflict of interest in the country, that I feel that the hopes of a sound national bank are at least as farther off as those of a sound national government. There is a good deal said for and against an automatic standard and I think Kitchen is pronouncedly against it. I agree that deliberate control and guidance is better than an attitude of laissez-faire; but my proposition is that, whenever the hopes of a sound policy and deliberate guidance, in matters of currency are not bright, it is better to have an automatic standard than to have one that is capable of being misused. The Hilton-Young Commission of 1926 said that for a country like India, the standard of currency should be simple, stable, and certain. I would add one more characteristic: it should be automatic. Applying these tests to the Gold Bullion Standard we can say that it is neither simple nor automatic. As regards the other two merits of stability and certainty, we can say that, in wise hands, it is not incapable of attaining them; but otherwise both stability and certainty are likely to be jeopardised as has been the case in India.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

There is another defect in the Gold Bullion Standard as noticed by its working during the last three years. While the currency authority is put under an obligation to pay gold at the fixed rate, if the exchange weakens, it is difficult to estimate the volume of gold that can satisfy a potential demand for it in the country, it is still more difficult to build the reserve up to that ideal and finally it is possible to fritter it away under a variety of forces such as those of a wrong rate of exchange. It is extremely desirable not to saddle the currency authority with liabilities which it would find it difficult to carry out.

THE SECOND COURSE, THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.

We shall now turn to the consideration of the second alterna-

(Continued on page 10.)

PLIGHT OF GERMANY

(Continued from Page 4).

kers, 1.22. Thus the brewery workers, the best-paid of the lot, are getting about 29 cents an hour; the textile workers 17 cents, when they have any work. These wages will be reduced from January 1 in amounts estimated at from 8 to 15 per cent in various grades. The decision of the arbitrators in the Rhenish-Westphalian iron industry, the first to be announced for a great industrial district, reduces the wages of skilled workers to 70 pfenning (about 17 cents) per hour, those of helpers to 55 pfennings (13 cents). In the light of such figures, there is little need for comment on the possibility of fresh taxes and renewed reparation payments.

And what are the German people doing? For the most part patiently enduring their privations. For five months I have lived among them, seeing something of almost all classes except the little handful of the rich. I have seen a young miner who has had no work for five years and who has no hope of getting a job again—ever. His father was killed in a mine accident, so his mother draws a pension of thirty marks a month, of which she pays eight for rent. He draws no unemployment benefit, because he is supposed to live with his mother! No wonder he is a communist. I have seen a well-to-do man of fifty, formerly the proprietor of a good business, now gone. He owns his own house and the older two of his three children have good positions. They live comfortably, but I notice that in the cold of the North German winter my friend always carries his hands in his pockets. He has no gloves. I have seen a delightful student, the son of a professor, in the last year of a technical college. He had been saving out of his allowance for half a year to get his watch repaired, and had finally given it up. It would have cost seven or eight marks. I will not multiply instances. The three trifling ones I have given suggest the kind of thing I find wherever I go in Germany, with whatever people I talk. They have forgotten about luxuries—a bookbinder told me the other day that in seven years he had had orders for just three leather bindings—and now they are schooling themselves to cut down the necessaries. Patient Germany!

"DEATH OR SALVATION?"

In his note of last June to President Hoover, President Hindenburg said: "The possibilities of improving the situation by internal measures, without relief from foreign burdens, are exhausted." The months that have passed since have only confirmed the truth of his statement. Now comes an important French political leader, nameless because he holds public office, to declare in a periodical article, under the caption "Death or Salvation for Europe", that "the whole world, including the public opinion of France, knows that reparations have got a fearful blow." Germany, he declares, cannot pay, and in a few years no one will be able to comprehend "that the statesmen and business leaders of to-day could contend over annuities and terms of payment, while the very foundations of the world were already shaken to their very center." The "Manchester Guardian", in a remarkable editorial demanding that the coming world conference proceed along the broadest lines, declares truly that the present problem is much wider than the German question, important as that is:

We are in a more dangerous situation now, both politically and economically, than we have ever been since the war—not this country alone, but Europe as a whole. Every country is carrying on economic war against its neighbours, though the only thing that will save them is economic co-operation.... Economic nationalism... has been given its head and is plainly drifting to destruction. Unless we can create a genuine spirit of international co-operation, unless we can think broadly for generous ideals, there is every possibility of a calamity at least comparable to that of the war.

These are words of truth and wisdom; and as I go about among the simple, friendly men and women of this little but great country, now so thoroughly disarmed and despoiled, it is with the daily prayer that for their sakes and ours their patience may be rewarded, that the statesmen of the world, in this hour of world extremity, as the first necessary step in a world programme, may at last have the vision, the courage the simple human kindness to lift from the backs of these suffering, patient people the burdens that are dragging them and us down to destruction. "Hoffentlich geht's besser."

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-fireдness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1906).
Head Office:—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA CEYLON, EAST AFRICA.

NEW PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY

FUNDS EXCEED Rupees 1,75,00,000

Special Features.

1. NON-FORFEITABLE after four years; Subsequent arrear premiums can be paid out of Claim proceeds.
2. GUARANTEED ANNUAL BONUS of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000.
3. REDUCED PREMIUMS after five years.
4. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES guaranteed on the policy.
5. PAID UP POLICIES will receive subsequent Guaranteed Bonus.

Write for detailed leaflet of the new PERMANENT PROTECTION POLICY to Head Office or to:—

INDIAN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT, CAPITAL

Bombay Branch:—
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED
TO
BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR EVENING PAPER
THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL

If Not—Do It To-day.

And Join the growing number of its enlightened Readers for whose interest it is diligently catering every day with:

—The Latest News
—Candid Views
—Finest Get-up
—Topical Pictures

THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Cayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

LIONEL BARNETT.

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."

(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Support Pioneer Swadeshi Industry

We quote very moderate rates for FIRE BRICKS and BLOCKS C. I. F. Bombay. Quality equal to the best. Please write to:—

THE STANDARD TILE AND CLAY WORKS, LTD., Alwaye (Near Cochin). SOUTH INDIA.

Message Of Mahenjadaro

PLEA FOR CONTINUOUS EXCAVATION

(By A. S. IYENGAR).

Is India going to accept the Government's decision to stop the work of excavations at Mahenjadaro in the name of retrenchment? Every thinking Indian with any regard for his ancient and glorious past will unhesitatingly give the answer in the negative. I visited Mahenjadaro quite recently and have come back with the conviction that the work of excavations should on no account be stopped altogether, but that it should be carried on, though on a restricted scale for the present, until the Government of India's finances improve. There is a fear that the work of excavating those ancient monuments may pass into the hands of foreign bodies, if it is not continued by the Government of India. The Bill to amend the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 now before the Legislative Assembly, to which Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda is a dogged opponent, might, if passed, have the effect of handing over the work of excavating the ruins at Mahenjadaro to interested bodies from foreign countries. I do not know if India would gain thereby, but it is necessary to be watchful and see that such ancient monuments are excavated under the direct supervision and control of the Government of India.

AN INVITATION.

What is Mahenjadaro? Has India sufficiently heard the message of that mound with a Buddhist Stupa as its cap? I shall attempt to give the impressions I formed during my visit last month. It was a mere accident that took me there. I had gone for the opening ceremony of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur. When I was standing on the great Barrage viewing the course of water of the mighty Indus into the seven canals and thinking of the benefits the people of Sind would derive therefrom, my friend Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., met me and in the conversation that ensued he invited me to his home town Larkana. He offered the bait of taking me to Mahenjadaro of which I had only read something.

The next morning I was at Larkana. And from there I was driven in a car about 25 miles through the sandy desert, by his son. After jostling for fifteen miles in that desert area on tracts which are called roads, we halted at Dokri, which is the nearest Railway Station for Mahenjadaro. From here the road was no better, and not all the care and attention of the Local Fund staff in providing, not a road, but long long stretches of straw, could prevent the car from throwing on us heaps of dust, so that by the time we covered the eight miles distance from Dokri to Mahenjadaro, we found ourselves completely bather in dust. I straightaway approached Mr. Mackay, Special Officer for Exploration, who was good enough to depute an assistant of his to show us round the place.

HIS FATHER'S SINS.

But before this a very interesting conversation took place in Mr. Mackay's room. I introduced Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's son to Mr. Mackay who took him to task for the alleged sins of his father. I felt a little embarrassed. It transpired that Mr. Lalchand, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, had given notice of certain questions suggesting that at Mahenjadaro Museum racial discrimination was shown by the Archaeological Department Staff in the matter of showing the silver and gold jewellery unearthed during excavations. Mr. Mackay asserted that there was no such discrimination and added with an air of injured innocence: "Only last year when Pandit. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came here after the Karachi Congress, they saw all the jewellery." Encouraged by this assertion, I gently requested Mr. Mackay as to whether I could have a peep. He disappointed me: "You see, I have no time and I better not show these things. But you can see everything else in this area provided, of course, you do not take any photos within the Museum." Thanking Mr. Mackay for this small mercy I proceeded with his assistant and in the company of Mr. Navalrai's son, inspecting the whole area and gathering my impressions which I shall now set forth.

I am told that Sir John Marshall's complete volume on Mahenjadaro will be available in India shortly I am looking forward to the pleasure of handling that volume, but I had the satisfaction of seeing things for myself for nearly four hours with such diligence as I could bestow, on a sultry afternoon. My impressions may not be supported in every detail by the archaeologists who certainly know their work better, but mine are the impressions of one with an eye to anything striking.

TWO INTERPRETATIONS.

Mahenjadaro! What does this name mean? A gentleman at Dokri told me that Mahenja was the name of a king of Sind, and Daro means a mound or the altitude from which the king ruled. But the Archaeological staff had an entirely different interpretation. "A place of the dead." I do not know who is right and who is wrong. I am prepared to accept both, because both may be correct.

A BURIED CIVILISATION.

It is difficult to describe in a brief article how Mahenjadaro appears to-day with the excavations so far made. To those who have not seen the place, I would ask them to imagine first of all a very vast area of sandy, treeless desert which could very well serve as a landing ground for aeroplanes. Imagine in that area a series of rolling mounds strewn over with loose bricks but with a big stupa-like construction. Then imagine three big 'mohallas' on the plains scattered fairly close to one another. As you inspect each 'mohalla' you see that every thing is there for human habitation minus the roofs of houses and people to live in them and children to play about in the streets. Otherwise. each 'mohalla' is a perfect model of a modern town with broad streets, neatly laid out homes. with lanes and by-lanes. You see a big tank in one of the three mohallas, thirty-nine feet long and twenty-three feet broad, with flights of steps on two sides. Also imagine not far from this tank a deep well with fresh water still in it, built entirely of bricks. Imagine good-sized storied houses with walls and bath-rooms floored over with bricks and provided with covered drains connecting with larger drains in the side streets. Imagine in every street and alley covered conduits of finely chiselled bricks still fresh in look. Imagine all this in a town built on an excellent town-planning model only ten years ago. I say only ten years ago, because the bricks do not seem to be older than ten years in appearance, and the effects of the atmospheric conditions on these buildings of five thousand years ago, are not at all apparent. In fact, to a lay observer with no archaeological sense, the whole area of unroofed houses appears to have been built and deserted only very recently.

THE STUPA.

I shall now give a detailed impressions of all the important things seen. The Buddhist Stupa is said to be of the Kushan period and crowns the smaller groups of mounds. Copper coins and a few Brahmi inscriptions found from the Stupa and its surroundings are stored in the Museum maintained by the Archaeological Department at Mahenjadaro. Around the stupas but at a lower level, are the pre-historic buildings where excavations have brought to light, streets with drains covered with the lime, stone blocks, wells, bath-rooms, etc. The tank, I referred to, apart from its great dimensions and massive construction, is a damp proof building rendered by such a device which our modern architects and builders seem to have adopted only very recently. The wall of the tank is lined with one inch thick layer of bitumen encased by burnt and sundried bricks respectively. The roads, lanes and by-lanes are all parallel to one another, the houses are well separated from each other so as to receive fullest anvantage of light and ventilation, and the blocks of houses are separated by lanes—all betokening a high class civic administration, mind you, five thousand years ago, according to the Archaeologists whom none can dispute. Sewage and arrangement of drains are complicated and yet so perfect that any modern town will really be proud of boasting.

WHAT THE EXCAVATIONS REVEAL.

Excavations have been carried down to a depth of more than thirty feet below the level of the mound at a few places which distinctly speak of a town having been deserted and re-occupied on more than one occasion. The most plausible theory advanced by such a tremendous rise in the town level is that the inundations and floods from the Indus must have been very frequent during those ancient days and at each time the people returned after the floods they must have built houses over the previous ones using the previous ones as the foundation for the new ones. By the way, the very fact that the people rapidly returned after the floods to occupy the deserted buildings involving the huge task of raising the level of the streets, lanes and houses speaks of the importance of the site which the town occupied. The archaeological observation is that the same people must have lived here through all the periods, as the antiquities found from different levels are very nearly of the same type in spite of many architectural ages. The extent of the town also appears to have gone on decreasing from time to time and as constructional work after each flood was done in a great hurry, the buildings of the later period are very much inferior to the earlier remains over which they stood. There are so many wells in the town that there could have been no dearth of fresh drinking water.

(TO BE CONCLUDED).

REORGANISE OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 9)

tive viz linking the rupee to some international basis. Prof. C. N. Vakil advocated the cause of what he termed "Managed International Gold Standard" and it is desirable to examine its claims to be a remedy for the present currency trouble. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that Prof. Vakil sees the necessity of preserving gold as the basis of currency and does not propose a doctrinaire solution of the problem, as is done by either Cassel or Irvine Fisher. The reason is obvious. Gold is a commodity of international appreciation, whose price has a definite relation with its cost of production and therefore is not capable of being arbitrarily fixed; and to link the currency system of a country to gold is to provide the country with that easy pipe connection, with which the price level and the relative stability of prices in one country can automatically and effectively be maintained, on a par with the international price level in general.

MANAGED GOLD STANDARD.

But the gold standard of Prof. Vakil is not an unqualified gold standard. It is Managed International Gold Standard. It is obvious that such a standard will have to be either managed or regulated by an International Bank or a Clearing House. Control over Currency matters by an international institution means willingness on the part of nations to surrender their right of sovereignty to that extent. The prospects of an international bank formed by a willing co-operation of all the participating nations are far from bright. If at all it comes to be established, it would be, like the present League of Nations, dominated by the 'Allies' & Co. It is extremely unlikely that such a bank would be successful in steering clear through a conflict of interests and laying down a policy, at once beneficial to each one of the members as individuals and beneficial to all in general. This may not be impossible, but considering the animosities and the jealousies and the supremely wanton lack of readiness, as evinced by U. S. A. and France, to stand to the occasion to save the world from a financial crisis by taking a broader view of the situation, we are justified in saying in plain terms that the ideal is *impracticable*. In this connection it is interesting to see that Prof. Vakil who pinned his faith upon the Managed International Gold Standard was not very optimistic when he considered the proposal for an Empire Currency system for the British Empire. One cannot easily reconcile the feeling of optimism regarding the international standard and that of pessimism for the Empire Currency as evinced by Prof. Vakil. India, so far, has placed too much reliance upon international monetary conferences in the past that has cost much for her, and it is desirable that she should learn a lesson from her past experience and wait no more for an international solution where she can evolve a solution for herself. Self-reliance and self-dependence, so far as possible, and international co-operation wherever inevitable and not conflicting with national interests has been the line of policy followed by most of the nations and there is no reason why India should follow any other course that the one followed by others. India certainly has no desire to reject international co-operation. She welcomes it. She will willingly participate in a national monetary conference and even be willing to abide by such resolutions as promote world welfare and do not harm her interests; but the point is, that she should no longer allow the solution of her national problems to depend upon international settlements. So far as the currency problem is concerned, it is possible for India to evolve the ideal of a Gold Standard, with a Gold Currency with her own efforts. India with her excess of experts of commodities of inelastic demand in the international market and her imports largely of an elastic nature, can hope for a favourable balance of trade for a long time to come, which can be liquidated in part by a net import of gold. In short, although India is not a gold producing country she will not lack the supply of gold necessary for her currency system, if judicious efforts be made in that direction.

THE THIRD COURSE: PROF. VAKIL'S OBJECTIONS.

This brings us to the third alternative viz. to reach the ideal of a gold standard, with a transitional stage of a limping standard. This is the scheme suggested by Profs. Wadia and Joshi and the one that has been criticised by Prof. Vakil in his 'Currency and Prices on page 445. The scheme of a limping standard is that a gold coin, say a Mohur, and the rupee are to be the legal tenders of the country; but while mints will remain to the public to get gold coins minted, no more rupees will be coined. The currency authority will be ready to convert gold into coin but still be free to make its payment either in gold or in rupees as it may choose.

The objections of Prof. Vakil are threefold:

(i) There will be two kinds of notes in circulation, rupee notes and gold notes and as gold notes will have a preference over rupee notes it will be necessary to change the rupee notes, into gold notes, thus requiring a substantial amount of gold for the purpose.

(ii) A large part of the existing resources will have to be kept in sterling or in gold to maintain the gold value of the rupee currency.

(iii) Gold coins will not remain in circulation for a long time and therefore the Mohur will be a theoretical ornament of the Indian Currency system, so long as the rupees have not been scarce. (See 'Currency and Prices' page 448.).

None of these objections, in my view, seem to be insurmountable.

Regarding the first, it may be suggested that though the difficulty, raised by Prof. Vakil, is real, it can be obviated by not issuing the gold notes at all in the preliminary stage. Such issue of gold notes should be deferred until the currency authority should be able to build up a store of gold, large enough to convert all rupee notes into gold notes.

As regards the second objection, that, Government will be compelled to keep large part of the resources in sterling or in gold to maintain gold value of the rupee, I would urge that, that is none of the obligations of the currency authority. If more rupees come out of the boardings and exchange weakens, as predicted by Prof. Vakil, all that the currency authority may do, is to watch its course silently and purchase council bills at the bazar rate. Exchange will not precipitately go down at all; somewhere it will, as it must, stop as no additional rupees are to be coined. If on the other hand, exchange goes up, gold imports will be stimulated. It may incidentally be urged that rather than regard any rate of exchange as sacrosanct, rupee should be allowed to find its own level during the transition period, and then it should be fixed at a point at which it begins to attain relative stability. Gradually as the rupees become scarce they should be relegated to the position of a subordinate coin and they may be made limited legal tenders upto, say, Rs. 50. The object of keeping such a high limit for legal tender rupee is to minimise the use of gold in internal circulation.

Regarding the third objection that Mohur will be a theoretical ornament, so long as rupees have not been scarce, I would urge that there is nothing objectionable in keeping a coin temporarily as an ornament, so long as it is useful for nothing else. It is true that Mohurs will disappear, if rupees come out of their hidden sources, but as rupees in their turn would be scarce, the Mohurs are sure to come out again.

The way in which paper currency should be managed during the transition period and later, is a question that may briefly be considered here. In the transition period, the present arrangements might continue, but the expansion of currency, during the busy season on the strength of foreign bills, should be done on a wider scale than at present. With a full-fledged gold standard in operation, rupee notes will be discontinued and gold notes will have to be issued. It would be desirable if the German model be on the whole, followed for the paper, currency of this country.

CONCLUSION.

In short, the attainment of the ideal of a gold standard with a gold currency in India is neither difficult nor costly as is sometimes supposed. It is bound to be simple, stable, certain and automatic. There is no reason why India should not attain that ideal because it is likely to bring insecurity to the monetary standard, of some countries or because it might lead to an indefinite postponement of the proposed amalgamation of the notes of the Bank of England and the Treasury.' With facts as they stand, one is led to believe that the adoption of a gold standard by India has been denied to her more in the international interests than in her own interests, although the Hilton-Young commission would have us believe that the gold standard was not in the interests of India. It is true that the dislocation caused in the economic system of other nations due to the adoption of the gold standard by India, will not fail to react upon India too; but in the opinion of Rt. Hon. Montague Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England as compared with other countries, *the effect* (of the reaction) *on India will be mitigated* by her favourable balance of payments and the advantage she enjoys in the quasi-monopolitic nature of some of her exports' In other words, of all countries India would suffer least, due to her attainment of the gold standard Such sacrifice, if any will at best be temporary, and will be more than counterbalanced if she were to attain the object of the ideal currency system.

If it is not in this tin it is not FLIT

A20

Don't be cheated!

LOOK at this tin carefully. *It is the only container in which you can buy FLIT.*

If a dealer gives you any other container when you ask for FLIT, it is an index of his real character. He is deceiving you with some probably worthless imitation and is not to be trusted in any transaction.

FLIT is never sold loose. Look for the Soldier on the Yellow Tin with the Black Band. Sealed for your protection.

"The yellow can with the soldier and the black band"

FLIT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd. Post Office Box 431, Bombay

for all your Skin Troubles

WHATEVER your skin trouble—heal it with Zam-Buk. This wonderful herbal ointment stops pain and itching, destroys bad germs, allays inflammation and grows new skin.

Zam-Buk is proved just as good for simple injuries and skin irritation as it is for serious troubles like eczema, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc. Zam-Buk is guaranteed free from all animal fat.

FIERY ECZEMA.—"After service in India, I suffered with fiery, dry eczema on my shoulders. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and I am pleased to say that regular applications of this wonderful herbal ointment cured me completely."—Mr. G. Bullock (late Capt., R.A.S.C.), Prospect St., Reading, Eng.

POISONED WOUND.—"I gashed my ankle on a piece of rock. The limb got so badly poisoned that I feared that I would lose my foot. Hearing that the store had a supply of the Zam-Buk curative ointment, I obtained a couple of boxes. Zam-Buk soon ended all pain and discharge. It healed this ugly tropical sore when nothing else could."—C. B. Coates, Esq., Customs Dept., Rabaul, West Pacific.

FLESH-EATING ULCER.—"For 3 months a big ulcerated sore was eating into the calf of my right leg. The pain was simply awful and I was off work for weeks. Zam-Buk drew all foul matter out of the sore and grew firm new skin."—Mr. J. B. Thomas, c/o Messrs. T. Heavity, Mataiele, S.A.

Re One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

MADAM WORRY NOT

Phal-dhara BEGOS

PRICE RS 2 PerPhial

Works Wonders in case of LEUCORRHŒA & ITS AFTER EFFECTS.

THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL CO. LAHORE

Always use WHITE HORSE SOAP for BATHING & WASHING

NEW YORK COTTON

HEAVY REALISING

New York, Feb. 20.

PRICES OPEN 9 PTS. HIGHER—FIRM LIVERPOOL ADVICES—HEAVY REALISING—WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET—MARKET CLOSES IRREGULAR 1 PT. UP TO 5 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 7.05c.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 7 points on higher Liverpool advices. The opening level was the highest for the day as weakness of Wall Street market induced heavy long liquidation. Prices declined 6 points from the highest level and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.91c.

More hopeful view of general business created by financial measures, increased trade demand and speculative buying during the last week. There was fairly large short covering in conjunction with domestic buying and European as well as Far Eastern buying. Bombay operators bought futures in New York as well as Spot Cotton in the South. It is reported that Indian mills are experiencing more demand for cotton manufactured goods since the closing of cotton mills in Shanghai. As far as our enquiries go there is not much truth in the report beyond rising tendency of cotton prices are responsible for the cheerful tone. The speculative position has decidedly weakened owing to heavy short covering and accumulation of weak long interest. European and Indian buying is mostly speculative and any sign of weakness will induce large unloading in a market when there are no buyers. Old bulls are liquidating and co-ops and South has sold freely. The financial measures adopted by U. S. Government are purely local and they have nothing to do with international situation. The reduction in rate of interest by the Bank of England has stimulated speculative buying but unduly high rate of interest prevails in India and the disturbed political situation in China will not allow any revival in general trade. Those who have knowledge about real consumers of cotton goods will certainly do better by diverting their energy to the ruined economic condition of masses.

Regarding the new American cotton crop more progress is reported in the farm work over the cotton belt. The soil conditions are reported to be about average but still too wet to work in many sections. The subsoil moisture will be a great boon when temperatures run high during July and August. Winter rainfall has supplied ample subsoil moisture in the West. Planting has begun in some of the early South Texas sections.

Spot Cotton offerings from the interior have been slightly freer but were readily absorbed. The stock of certified cotton in New York is over 2 lacs of bales and most of it will be tendered against March Contract. This will furnish the test of the market whether speculators are willing to hold actual cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. May highest 7.13 (opening), lowest 7.12 (11-37 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York: Expect Congress pass Banking Bill next week and promptly signed by President. Think moderate advance commodities and securities will continue.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th Feb.		7,60,353
Same time last season ...		15,43,949
Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th Feb.	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	12,505	38,140
Continent	72,913	2,52,564
China	1,44,666	1,75,326
Japan	2,74,006	6,98,966
Coast Ports	20,560	7,952
U. S. A.	25	243
Total	5,24,675	11,73,191
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 18th Feb. 1932		77,919
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 13th Feb. 1932		3,39,198
Same period last year ...		3,57,523
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay, on 13th Feb. 1932		4,96,629
Same time last year ...		9,47,519

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 8th Feb.	4,62,891
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	7,31,616
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 8th Feb. ...	3,65,266
Total for the corresponding period last season ...	5,17,857

LIVERPOOL COTTON

IMPRESSIVE TRADE BUYING

Liverpool, Feb. 20

MARKET OPENS 5 PTS. HIGHER—INCREASED OFFERINGS—SOME BOMBAY SELLING—HEAVY TRADE BUYING—FEELING NERVOUS—PRICES CLOSE 9 TO 8 PTS. HIGHER—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 7 PTS. UP AT 6.02d.

Private cable advices show that there was some Bombay selling as well as considerable buying from Bombay. It is very difficult to make out these conflicting advices but if one were to judge from the trend of cotton prices, certainly there must be considerable buying by Bombay operators Recently several Bombay operators are taking more interest in American cotton owing to scarcity of offerings in foreward market. At the same time these purchases are purely speculative and will be unloaded sooner or later. It has always been the fashion with Bombay operators to buy on a rising market but they have very little holding capacity and often they make huge losses.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 5 to 6 points. There were increased offerings at the advance but they were well absorbed by Bombay buying. Trade calling lifted prices to their last. Later good undertone was maintained although the market was feeling nervous. The market closed firm at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.02d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points with March 5.83 and May 5.71.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 7 to 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 17 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, South and Japanese selling heavily.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

10-50 a.m.: Considerable buying by Bombay.

6-10 p.m.: Situation unchanged with no undue pressure.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Our long view still bullish all commodities. Increase world's free gold supplies very important signifying breaking of gold corner."

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES CLOSED.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton markets will remain closed on Monday, the 22nd inst.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Khandeish	514 Bales
Central India	1,448 ,,
Bars./Nugger	435 ,,
Hyderabad/Gaorani	343 ,,
Berar	3,207 ,,
Central Provinces	728 ,,
Dhollera	70 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	100 ,,
Rajputana	435 ,,
Sind-Punjab	1,222 ,,
Westerns/Northerns	163 ,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	95 ,,
Persians	34 ,,
Americans	1,772 ,,
Egyptians	92 ,,
Cotton	10,593 ,,
Wheat	16,393 Cwts.
Linseed	2,601 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	2,324 ,,
Gingellyseeds	5,626 ,,
Groundnuts	27,707 ,,
Castorseeds	14,313 ,,
Rice	29,654 ,,
Myrabollams	4,358 ,,
Cottonseeds	7,917 ,,
Gram	5,065 ,,
Joowar	4,839 ,,
Barley	484 ,,
Bajree	790 ,,
Coal	3,139 Tons.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Poppyseed	8-12-0
Myrabolams	21- 0-0
Mowraseed	5-12-0
Linseed May	7- 9 6
Wheat May	5- 1 0
Castorseed	42 2 0
Cottonseed	5- 0 6
Groundnuts	55- 8 0
Teelseed	7- 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	6-12 0
Linseed Small	6- 8 0
Rapeseed	8-12-0
Wheat Khandwa	33/4
Wheat Yellow	33/31
Wheat Barbati	33/31
Gram	66

COLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bar Gold Ready	29	6	0
Bar Silver Ready ...	60	5	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BULLS UNLOADING

Bombay, February 22.

Our Market opened to-day fairly steady at Rs. 235 for Broach A|M delivery. At the opening there was heavy unloading by bull operators and prices immediately eased off to Rs. 231|4. It is said that one bull operator sold something like ten thousand bales. At the decline when offerings disappeared prices steadily improved to Rs. 233 on scattered buying by jobbers. The market is nervous and now there seems to be no inclination to buy. This will virtually relav the situation and the scarcity of contracts which was mainly responsible for rapid rise, will be no more. Advancing markets will induce freer unloading and it appears that the market is preparing for a good setback. However in view of the strength of the statistical situation, we do not favour short sales.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 9 to 10 points but it opened rather steady at a decline of 7 points. The local Market remained quiet owing to absence of buyers.

Later on Liverpool was reported 14 points lower and this news unnerved option dealers who sold freely. The market closed at about the lowest of the day at 5-30 p. m, as under:—

Broach A./M. 227/8.
Oomra March 214
Bengal March 189/8.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

50 Bussan & Co. Nandgaon 202.
171 Bussan & Co. Neemuch 215.
121 Bussan & Co. Neemuch 218.
55 Bussan & Co. Kundla 210.
100 Bussan & Co. Parbhani 216.
300 G. G. Kesha Muthia 213.
100 G. G. Kesha Barwaha 221.
106 G. G. Kesha Bir 222.
225 G. G. Kesha Vinchhia 211.
100 G. G. Kesha Parbhani 211.
191 Japan T. & Co. Mahiv 209.
89 Japan T. & Co. Bhavnagar 209.
200 Currimbhai Bengal 4 on.
50 Currimbhai Bhilwara 194 1/2.
59 Currimbhai Nimbahera 194 1-2.
83 Motiram Vaghji Mundra 231.
51 Motiram Vaghji Limbdi 230.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bengal	203/208
Mathia	206/216
Khandeish	211/21
Jalna/Aurangabad	213/219
Akola/Khamgaon	221/225
Wun/Wardha	228/239
Baramati/Pandharpur	212/227
Khandwa Sahawad	224/227
Indore/Ujjain	226/250
Coompta	252/270
Kurangani/Cambodia	285/298

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUM.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Broach A./M. double options to be declared on the last trading of March Premium is Rs. 20/-.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good
M.G.				
Bengal	212	207	202	198
Rajputana	212	207	202	198
Punjab	210	205	200	196
Oomra No. 1	238	234	230	
Oomra No. 2	231	227	223	...
Oomra No. 3.	226	222	218	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
20-2-32	8175000	7762000
Receipts Yesterday		
20-2-1932	15000	15000
Exports to date		
20-2-32	5649000	4875000
Stock at Ports		
19-2-32	4810000	4025000
Interior Towns		
19-2-32	2080000	1557000
Stock Liverpool		
19-2-32	834000	1098000
Visible Supply		
19-2-32	942000	7771000
Quantity in Sight		
19-2-32	12398000	11445000
Quantity out of Sight		
19-2-32	8189000	6762000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb 22

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 514 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 12/8

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 97/- per ton.

SHARE BAZAR

LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, February 22.

MARKET OPENS UNCHANGED—LONG LIQUIDATION—REACTIONARY FEELING—IMPERIAL BANK SHARES IN DEMAND—TATA STEEL QUIET.

Most of the speculative counters registered some decline in values to-day on long liquidation. The weak tone in raw cotton had a quiet feeling and several operators and jobbers were selling for a reaction. Old Bulls also liquidated a portion of their holdings. The noly share which was in demand was Imperial Bank which closed strong at Rs. 925 after advancing to Rs. 935. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 677|8 and after improving to Rs. 680 on scattered buying declined to Rs. 672|8 closing at about the lowest of the day. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 307|8, but declined to Rs. 302|8. Pearl Mill shares were neglected and ruled barely steady at Rs. 176|4, while New Great shares were quiet at Rs. 132|8. Century Mill shares closed at Rs. 310. There was increased selling of Bombay Burma shares on rumours of prospects of no dividend. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 25|12 but under increased selling pressure gave way to Rs. 24|4.

Government Securities were steady. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 57|9 and closed at Rs. 57|13.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, February 22.

Bombay Dyeing 678, 75, 76, 72.
Century 213, 10.
Colaba 71-14.
Crescent 51-14.
Fazul 305, 2, 3.
Indore 321-14.
Madhowji N, 10.
Nagpur 278, 73-2.
New Great 133, 31, 32.
Pearl 178, 75, 76.
Simplex 44.
Swadeshi 211, 205.
Burma 335, 28, 30, 32.
Hydro 117, 115-10.
Tram 105, 4-1, 4-6.
Deff. 287.
Ord. 25-8, 24-12, 25, 24-8, 24-14.
Bundi 14.
Indian 163.
Katni Ord. 143-2.
Alcock 87.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58-12
250 Bom. Dyeing	672-8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	210/10
500 Central India P.	915
100 Central India	273-2
100 Colaba	71-14
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	51/14
250 Currim.	30
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/6/6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	303-12
100 Finlay	32/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1275
100 Indore Malwa	321/14
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	118-12
250 Laxmi	710
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	300
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	310
50 Mysore	202-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	132/8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	176/4
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	44-6
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	205
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1100
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	44-10
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	925
500-125 Imperial Contr.	231-4
100-50 India	76/8
5 Union	3-15-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14/0
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	163-12
100 Katni 1st P.	98/8
100 Katni 2nd P.	101
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	143-2
10 Punjab P.	9/1
10 Punjab	7/10
100 Shahabad	178-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
100 Andhra Val.	728-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	63xd.
50 Bom. Tram	104-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	115-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1020
1000 Tata Power	481-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	665xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-8
100 Dho. Barramau	74/8
100 Guzrat	42
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	596-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	24/14

MISCELANEOUS.

100 Alcock	87/8
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	13
8s. Brit. E. Petrol	3-14-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	223-12
50 Bom. Burma New	114-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	137/8
15 Scindia	7-6
21 per cent Government Loan 1955-57 per	97-14
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-8

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 22.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb|15 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 15 Mar|15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 Feb|March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|8 May.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T T 386.
Banks Selling T T 385.
Banks Buying T T 380

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 655.
Banks Buying D D 675

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 133 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 1|8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2.

CROSS RATE—

New York|London 3.45 20th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 9|16 22nd inst.
Japan|London 1|11 3|4 20th inst.
London|Paris 87.65 20th inst.
London|Belgium 25.00 20th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.75 20th inst.
London|Italy 66.35 20th inst.
London|Berlin 14.55 20th inst.
London|Holland 8.53 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

GOLD—
19th inst. £6; 20th inst. £5-19-9.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 19 5|8 19th inst.; 19 3|4 20th inst.
Forward 19 13|16 19th inst.; 19 7|8 20th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 30 1|2 19th inst.; 30 5|8 20th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos 4 9|16 per cent. 19th inst.; 4 9|16 per cent. 20th inst.
6 Mos 4 11|16 per cent. 19th inst.; 4 11|16 per cent. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 4 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WEEK!
FULL TALKIE THRILLS-TALKIE
1ST INSTALMENT
SERIAL SHOWING THE HORRORS OF BLACK MAGIC; JUNGLE MYSTERY;
KING of the WILD
IN 12 REELS, WITH
SPECIAL SONGS
BY
MASTERS NISSAR and MOHAN
KING of the WILD
Shows
GREATEST ASSEMBLAGE of WILD ANIMALS
& THE ADVENTURES IN THE
DARKEST AFRICAN JUNGLES
STARTLING TALKIE-SERIAL OF ACTION & POWER.
DON'T MISS! SEE THIS WEEK!!
SHOWS:—5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
WEST END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION

Prices Depend On Mental Attitude Of Buyer And Seller

BIGGEST BEAR IS IMMENSE AMERICAN CROP

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The technical position has been so weakened that the local market is extremely dangerous, state Messrs. Langley & Co. in the following weekly report:—

Last week we remarked that "if Mr. Runciman had stated that his anxiety concerned a possible inflow of foreign money rather than its imminent withdrawal his remarks might have justified more literal acceptance." Should evidence be required in support of that conclusion, beyond that given in our last report, one need go no further than the reduction in the Bank of England rate announced two days ago. Quite definitely we are of the opinion that this essentially orthodox move is in direct and logical sequence from Mr. Runciman's statement in the House of Commons. Britain does not want foreign money. The political and ultra nationalistic standpoint from which France views finance is sufficient reason for the more conservative of security seekers to look to some place other than Paris for the safeguarding of their resources. Additionally, the recent revival of inflationary tendencies in America lessens the attraction of New York and inevitably one is led to the conclusion that there is and will be a flow of funds towards Britain, where, after all, the economic blizzard has been faced four square and grim effort made to build the barriers necessary for immediate self-protection. The difficulty of the National Government will be to keep Sterling down rather than to bolster it up and the evidence of determination to do so is comforting insofar as we certainly have no desire to see Sterling harden so long as the Franc relative to gold is undervalued and America toys with inflation.

CHEAPER MONEY.

It would appear that the immediate reason for the Bank rate reduction was external rather than internal but its effect might well be very far reaching. Just when the outlook is beginning to appear less gloomy the country is offered cheaper money. A basic economic theory is that the price of an article is that at which there is a willing buyer and a willing seller, and, because it is so, that price depends more on the mental attitudes of buyer and seller than on the *intrinsic* value of the article concerned. For instance, there are moments when we appreciate Art but if we owned a picture valued at £100,000 we would sell it to someone whose appreciation of Art was greater than ours. Nevertheless the buyer would, presumably, be a willing buyer. Similarly, the influence of mass psychology on a Future market is ultimately the controlling factor. In the autumn of 1929 Wall Street made a futile effort to discount posterity. Last year commodity markets tried to discount perdition until there was an increasing realisation that perdition in a currency sense was bullish for commodities. Now, and more particularly in countries off gold, there are signs of a brighter dawn and just at that moment in England, cheaper money is offered. The effect on the mental outlook of traders might eventually be very appreciably greater than the actual benefit accorded to those who wish to borrow. We hasten to add that we do not anticipate a miracle. No pillar of fire appears in the sky to herald the turn of a depression. More often it is impossible to mark with any degree of certainty the actual turning points in trade cycles. They concern a change in mental outlook rather than any sudden realisation of the significance of statistics.

IMMENSE AMERICAN CROP.

Yet we do think there is a greater buoyancy about markets than has been apparent for some time. The fact that the biggest bear in the New York market is the immense American crop whose weight must be lifted before any very material progress can be made points to patience still being a necessity where constructive operations are concerned but we are still strongly of the opinion that any reactions which occur should be welcomed as providing opportunities for purchases.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS MARKET.

In India, once again remarkable fluctuations have been recorded, and Broach this morning is nominally 236 against 224 a week ago. In spite of the narrowness of trading, which tends to exaggerate fluctuations, the advance has not been brought about without a significant weakening of the technical position. Many shorts are now out of the market while the continuous advance has compelled option eaters to secure further cover against their positions, with little or no compensation in the way of sales by those who have applied options. The option position, in our opinion, is the most one-sided seen for many years and, without hesitation, we assert that the selling which could, under certain circumstances, emanate from option accounts is a potential menace to the market. So long as America remains firm the danger is slight insomuch as it is essential for those who have eaten options to continue to protect their positions and with help from New York a long interest can be liquidated without undue pressure on prices but should American prices react, either from the present or a higher level, double selling would have to be taken, for both eaters and those who have applied options would unload. When, in the near future the Broach contract gets into closer proximity to cotton Bombay will be in a position in which the market will be as sensitive to any possibility of a decline as it has recently been sensitive to any stimulous towards an advance. In other words, so much of the cotton position is now in the price and the technical position has been so weakened that the market is extremely dangerous. It will probably be another month or six weeks before there is much free cotton against the Broach contract but, after all, the delivery period is April/May and not February/March.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking
J10

Japanese Make No Headway Despite Furious Efforts

REINFORCEMENTS FROM TOKIO URGED

Undaunted Chinese Bravery Against Heavy Odds

LET CHINA BE LEFT FREE TO WORK OUT HER SALVATION

—Mr. George Lansbury

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—The nightfall on the second day of the Japanese offensive has left the military position little changed from that last night, and despite their furious efforts, the Japanese have not been able to force the line through Kiangwan where the Chinese machine-guns are still in position. The chief feature of the day's battle has been the slow tempo of the Japanese attack as though they were doing their utmost to minimise casualties and the paucity of Chinese artillery reply, which has caused speculation whether the Chinese are running short of ammunition. There was hardly any hand-to-hand fighting throughout the day, the Japanese always being protected by artillery and aerial barrage.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

To-day's Japanese casualties are announced to be 100, but they are believed actually to be considerably greater. The reinforcing of a division has been requested from Tokio. Several Japanese transports are reported to be already lying at the mouth of the Yangtse. Shells are still falling in the International Settlement. A British police officer holds a record for narrow escapes. Two fell in his garden, yesterday, and one exploded within a few feet of him to-day, without injuring him.

Undaunted Chinese Bravery

(SPECIAL CABLE).

Shanghai.—Undaunted Chinese bravery in confronting an ultra-modern mechanised Japanese Army is illustrated by an incident in the Kiangwan battle, where the Chinese dashed up and attempted to stem the advancing tanks with obsolete bombs to which the tanks are impervious.

At Woosung, this morning, a small company of the Chinese, despite previous land, sea and air bombardment, made an abortive, but gallant attack across the creek in face of the withering machine-gun fire.

Arrangements To Evacuate British Nationals

While the tension continues in Whitehall concerning the situation in Shanghai, no alarm is felt in the official sense despite the unusual activity during the week-end in Downing Street. Lord Hailsham, Minister for War and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, are keeping closely in touch with the situation. The former stated that should the necessity arise, British nationals would be evacuated from the International Settlement for which all arrangements had been completed, but at present there was nothing to suggest that there was need for alarm.

MAC-BALDWIN PARLEY

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, returned to Downing Street from the Chequers early in the afternoon. Shortly afterwards Mr. Baldwin entered the House and remained talking with him for a considerable time. Mr. MacDonald will remain in London occupied with the public affairs until Wednesday when he returns to Chequers for recuperation. Meanwhile, the doctors have prohibited his attending the House of Commons.

LANSBURY HITS OUT

"Let Us Approach Japan With Clean Hands"

Speaking on the situation in Shanghai, Mr. George Lansbury, Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, has made a statement to the Press declaring that the League of Nations, civilised Governments of all the representative bodies have failed to prevent war in the Far East.

"Let us now tell Japan that we have no part or lot in boycotting her. Her world markets will be free and open, and if she withdraws from China, we will also insist that our Governments should renounce all Treaty rights and all extra-territorial rights imposed on China through a long period of opium wars.

We join in the universal demand that China and her people should be left free to work out their own salvation. The Japanese imperialistic forces are blasting their way into China, carrying death and destruction into the lives and homes of its tens of thousands of peaceful men and women. This has come to pass because no great Power in the world has clean hands in the matter of imperialist domination. Let us now approach Japan with clean hands."—Reuter.

LADY JACKSON OPENS MULLICK HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Governor presided over a meeting at Singur (Hooghly) this afternoon, when the Hon. Lady Jackson opened the Rajendra Mullick Hospital, which is a gift of Mr. S. N. Mullick, to the District Board of Hooghly. The Governor announced a donation of Rs. 600 for providing a microscope and steam sterilisor for the hospital.—A.P.

Two Congressmen Heavily Sentenced

CALICUT, Feb. 18.

The case against twelve Congressmen from Badagara for unlawful assembly and instigation came up for hearing before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, to-day. All the accused were found guilty by the Magistrate who awarded 2 years' rigorous imprisonment to M. Sankaran Nambiar and one year and a half each to the other accused.—A.P.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE

To Be Closed If Necessary

ORDER OF ZAMORIN OF CALICUT

CALICUT, Feb. 18.

It is reliably known that the Zamorin of Calicut has issued instructions again to close down the Guruvayur Temple, should his men on the spot deem it expedient to do so.—A. P.

40 COLLEGIANS RUSTICATED

Sequel To Strike Of Feb. 5

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

More than forty students of the first-year class of the Bethune College for Girls are reported to have been rusticated by the principal for breach of discipline.

It is stated that the students rusticated had gone on strike on February 5, following the expulsion of a fellow student for not attending the College on January 29, when a partial hartal was observed in the city in commemoration of Peshawar Day.—A.P.

Aviator And Passenger Injured In Crash

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Melbourne.—C. T. P. Ulm, one of the famous Southern Cross fliers and his passenger Kerr were flying from Sydney to Melbourne after attending the Air Force reunion at Laverton when the machine crashed into high tension wires, the petrol tank exploded and the engine was hurled fifty yards away. Both Ulm and Kerr were seriously injured. They were rushed to the military hospital.—Reuter's Special.

A SHIKAR TRAGEDY

Hunter Fired At In Mistake?

CALICUT, Feb. 18.

About a dozen 'sikaris' from Koddathai village of Calicut Taluq were hunting in a jungle of Chemmarathai village, on the night of the 15th inst. when one Chandu Kutty Nair, aged about 45, of the party received it is alleged, a gun-shot wound in the right shoulder-joint, the bullet piercing right through and out. He was first taken to the Thanarasseri Dispensary, where first-aid was given, and removed to Calicut Headquarters Hospital, last evening where he underwent a successful operation. The patient is lying in the hospital and when asked thought that one of the party might have mistook him for a 'sambur' and shot at him.—A.P.

CONGRESS BULLETIN EDITOR ARRESTED

Mild Lathi Charge At Dohad

DOHAD, Feb. 20.

This evening a public gathering was held in Gandhi Chowk, when Mr. Harilal Nandalal Desai, Editor local "Congress Bulletin," was arrested while delivering a lecture. The gathering was dispersed by a mild lathi and cane charge.

To-day being the "Boycott Day." Khadi was sold by the local Congress workers, in good quantity

PICKET GETS 6 MONTHS' R. I.

MADURA, Feb. 18.

A Congressman of Vaikom was put up before Rao Bahadur K.V. Kunniraman Nair, Additional District Magistrate, Madura yesterday afternoon, having picketed foreign cloth shops here on three different days. The accused admitted the offence, and the Magistrate finding him guilty of committing an offence under Section 4 of Ordinance V of 1932, sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

FORGERY CHARGE PROVED

Bank Clerk Gets Two Years' R. I.

PEON JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

Judgment was delivered on Monday in another bank fraud case in which Ramrao Mangesh Burde, formerly a clerk in the Eastern Bank, and Shaikh Adam Shaikh Abdulla stood charged with forgery and cheating the Eastern Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,800 before Mr. Justice Wadia and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

His Lordship, agreeing with the majority verdict of 'guilty' returned by the jury, sentenced the first accused to two years' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused forged two cheques in the name of Usman Allaoo, a constituent of the Eastern Bank, residing in Kenya Colony, Africa. The first one of Rs. 1,800 was cashed with the help of the approver, D. N. Harwatti by the second accused who was a peon in the office of D. T. M. G. I. P. Railway and who endorsed it in the name of 'Esmail Moosa'. The first accused got Rs. 1,100, the second Rs. 200, and the approver Rs. 500 as share. The second cheque of Rs. 2,865 could not be cashed as the Eastern Bank official found some difference in signature. On suspicion the second accused was arrested. The first accused and the approver were subsequently arrested.

DEFENCE OF FIRST ACCUSED

The first accused, in his statement, pleaded ignorance, and added that the approver had falsely implicated him in the case. The second accused admitted having gone to the bank to cash the cheques, but stated that he did so, as the approver, in whose office he was a peon, had threatened him with dismissal.

The jury returned a majority verdict six to three of 'guilty' on both the charges as regards the first accused, and of eight to one as regards the second accused.

A CONCURRENT SENTENCE.

His Lordship, in sentencing them as above, remarked that the sentence of the first accused in this case would run concurrent to the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment in the previous (Bank of India) fraud case.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Thakore and Mr. N. H. Jhabwala defended the two accused respectively.

EDITOR OF "BHARATHY" JAILED

For Distributing Boycott Leaflets

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

R. Narayanaswami Chetty, editor "Bharathy," a Tamil monthly, and Vice-President of the Dindigul District Congress Committee, which was dissolved after the initiation of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and "Dictator" of the Periyakulam Taluq Congress Committee, who was arrested at Thevaram yesterday for distributing boycott leaflets, was put up for trial to-day before the Additional District Magistrate, Madura, who finding him guilty of committing offence under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo further imprisonment for two months.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS DEFIES ORDER

Addresses Meeting At Zaveri Bazar

SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO GAMDEVI POLICE

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was recently released from the Byculla Jail and served with an order not to participate in Congress activities addressed a crowded meeting at Zaveri Bazar on the present political situation. At the conclusion of the meeting he drove straight to the Gamdevi Police Station and surrendered himself. He was arrested under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II for failing to report himself to the police every day which was one of the conditions of the Police Commissioner's order.

"PICKETING" AN EMPTY HALL

Arrested Persons Discharged

Twenty-seven Congress volunteers who were arrested on Friday last while picketing the empty C. J. Hall were produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning, in five batches.

The Police Prosecutor told the court that the accused had picketed an empty hall under the impression that toddy shops were to be auctioned there. He had instructions to withdraw the cases against all the accused.

The Magistrate discharged all the accused. On leaving the court the accused were seen being deprived of their orange-colour shirts by the police.

JAILED FOR MAKING SALT

Sequel To Demonstration At Zaveri Bazar

Four persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Monday morning at Zaveri Bazaar, while they were leading a demonstration in Salt Satyagraha. One of the accused was described as the 12th "Dictator" of the Bhuleshwar Ward.

The accused were charged before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with assisting the operations of an unlawful body. The police Prosecutor said that salt-making was the plant in the Congress programme.

A police sub-inspector, giving evidence, said that a crowd of about a thousand people watched the salt-making operations. One of the accused carried a burning segree with a dish of boiling water in it.

The Magistrate wanted to know if it was salt water.

The police officer replied that it looked like muddy salt water, and even if it were not the accused must have put salt in it. (Laughter).

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

POLICE RAID AT KANDAWADI

Files And Pamphlets Seized

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, Feb. 22.

A sub-inspector with a posse of Bombay police and Suburban C.I.D. officers raided a place at Kandawadi yesterday (Sunday) at 3 p.m. The place was believed to be one of the Headquarters of the Suburban Congress Workers. The police made a thorough search of the room and confiscated a bag containing a file of the Suburban Bulletin "Upnagar Patrika," another file of printed matter and a note-book of the Suburban roll of honour. The police also took away a bundle of pamphlets and some private correspondence.

At the time of raid, the police inquired about some men who are presumably wanted by the police.

MUSLIM LADY PRESIDENT OF "WAR COUNCIL" JAILED

Appears In Dock With A Babe In Arms And A Child Of Four

B. P. C. C. EX-SECRETARY PATIL GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

Volunteers Wave Flags And Raise Slogan Cries In Court

An attempt to sell "Congress Bulletins" in the Court room of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was made on Monday morning while the Magistrate was holding the trial of the members of the War Council. The man was put under arrest.

Some time later the Magistrate was hearing the case against Mr. S. K. Patil, two Congress volunteers stood on a bench among the visitors and waving national flags raised cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad" at the top of their voices. They were arrested by the police and removed to the lock-up.

The Muslim woman President of the 13th "War Council" Mrs. Kaiser Begum Ali Bahadur Khan, was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment for one month. The accused stood in the dock clad in a blue sari with her two children. One of the babies less than a year old was in her arms while the other a girl of four, was playing about and fondling her mother.

B. P. C. C. EX-SECRETARY JAILED

In the same batch were tried Mr. S. K. Patil, ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. S. D. Palekar, President of the 14th War Council and seven others. All of them were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each and fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment for one month.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, charged the accused under Section 143 I.P.C. for defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144. He stated that on Sunday evening the accused led a procession organised by the Congress at Kalbadevi. The Police who had received information were present at Bhangwadi from where the procession was to start. But seeing the police the accused started the procession from a distance and came to the spot. They were arrested by the police.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings, but Mr. Patil addressing the Court repudiated the statement made by the Police Prosecutor that they started the procession from a distance on seeing the police. He called it an insinuation against the Congress and a wrong statement.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them as above.

MR. PATIL TRIED ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

Immediately after, Mr. S. K. Patil was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II for failing to report himself to the police. The Police Prosecutor stated that the accused was released from the Byculla House of Correction on February 18 and was ordered by the Police Commissioner to report himself every day to the police. He failed to do so on the following three days and was arrested at Kalbadevi on Sunday evening while he was leading a procession.

Questioned by the Court the accused said: "I do not want to take part in the trial. I defied the order knowingly and deliberately. It was against my self-respect."

The Magistrate held that the accused was guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, six months' further imprisonment. The substantive sentences in the former case and this one to run concurrently.

ARRESTED PERSONS JAILED.

Before the trial of the "War Council" three persons who were arrested on the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening were charged under Section 143 I.P.C. with disobeying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order banning processions and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

"11TH DICTATOR" JAILED.

Two more persons, one of whom styled himself as the "11th Dictator" of Bhuleshwar Ward were charged with the same offence. They were arrested at Sheikh Memon Street near Bullion Exchange while leading a procession. The Magistrate awarded a sentence of six months' hard labour each and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default further imprisonment each.

CITY JEWELLER'S SHOP MOBBED

Signboard Pulled Down And Burnt

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED INSULTING REMARKS AGAINST CONGRESS

Desh Sevikas Successfully "Samjav" Angry Demonstrators

The insulting remarks alleged to have been made by a wealthy gold merchant of Bombay in regard to the Congress provoked scenes of hostile demonstrations in front of his shop at Mumbadevi, Bombay, on Monday morning. A crowd of about 200 persons mobbed the shop and after forcing the owner to close the doors of the shop, pulled down the big signboard bearing the name of the firm and set fire to it.

The police came on the scene and dispersed the crowd which added fuel to the fire of excitement. The shop was again surrounded by an angry crowd bent on mischief, but the timely appearance of Desh Sevikas on a mission of peace had a soothing effect and the crowds were persuaded to disperse.

A RUMOUR AND ITS SEQUEL.

The shop in question belonged to Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., a well-known firm of jewellers and gold merchants. It appears the firm is believed to have made large exports of gold from India, and for this reason was unpopular with a section of the people. On Sunday a rumour got round that the proprietor of the firm, Mr. Ranchod Raichand, in the course of a conversation with some merchants, had remarked that the Congress activities in Bombay were carried on by mavalies and made certain other insinuations against the Bombay Congress. This seems to have excited a large number of people who collected in front of the shop at Mumbadevi and held angry demonstration. The shop was closed down, whereupon the crowds attempted to break open the shop. A few khaddar-clad men tried to persuade the crowd not to indulge in scenes of violence, but to no effect.

In the meantime the signboard bearing the name of the firm was pulled down and was set fire to. This was followed by the appearance of the police on the scene. The police dispersed the demonstrators, but as soon as they retired another angry mob surrounded the shop.

DESH SEVIKAS' SUCCESSFUL PERSUASION.

But at about the same time some Desh Sevikas arrived and persuaded them to leave the shop.

At one stage the police resorted to a lathi charge on the crowd, and one man was injured.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.